THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

W. A. HEMPHILL & Co.; ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1873. VOLUME V—NUMBER 262

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ATLANTA, MAY 25, 1873.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Confirmation of the Unconditional Surrender of the Modocs.

The Tornado in Iowa--It Uproots Trees and Topples Houses.

President Thiers Addresses the French Assembly.

Forty Thousand Immigrants Last Week.

List of Lumber Men Who Have Suspended.

Congressional Excursionists at New Orleans.

How Among the Massachusetts Doctors.

More Indian Troubles Anticipated.

M. Thiers' Resignation Accepted.

Marshal McMahon Elected President.

NOON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Rev. John Early, President of the Georgetown College, is dead—aged 67 years. Cause—apoplexy, which prostrated him Thursday.

Rev. Father Desmet, aged 80 years, is dead.

A special says the Mexican minister anticipates no trouble between the two countries over the invasion after the Kickapoos.

Gen. Scofield officially confirms the unconditional surrender of the Modocs.

Gen. Davis reports himself in hot pursuit of Capt. Jack and the remainder of his party and hopes soon to end the war.

NEW YORK.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

NEW YORK, May 24.—At a mass meeting of carpenters, it was resolved to adhere to eight hours and enforce the regulation.

CRISIS IN FRANCE.

A Herald special says that Thiers expects thirteen majority to-day. If defeated, he is prepared to resign. Apprehending disturbance, Generals Ducrat and Chanzey have been ordered to join their commands at Tours and Nevours.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

A special from New Orleans says that Yarmouth has commenced suit against the Times, laying damages at $25,000, for offensive articles published, which assert Warmoth's corrupt official action with regard to the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal.

TO RESIGN.

The Republican editorially announces Dufilo's intention to resign, and suggests that Durell has earned a foreign mission.

RECOVERED.

Four hundred and twenty-eight bodies have thus far been recovered from the wrecked steamer Atlantic. There are one hundred and eighteen passengers missing yet, including twelve cabin.

IOWA.

MORE ABOUT THE TORNADO.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The loss of life and property by the tornado is greater than was at first represented. Six additional deaths have been discovered, and in Lancaster only one house was left standing.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, May 24.—Boston beat Baltimore eight to two.

MISSOURI.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE OUACHITA INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—A special reports great excitement among the Ouachita Indians on account of the murder of their principal chief by the Osages.

ILLINOIS.

A TERRIBLE TORNADO.

PRAIRIE CITY, May 24.—A fearful tornado has just passed within a mile and a half north of this place, which prostrated houses, telegraph poles and fences, killing and wounding many persons. The wind moved the heaviest stores from the top of the cellar walls.

TWO MEN KILLED.

CAIRO, May 24.—George Welden attempted to arrest Alexander Thompson (negro), who, resisting, struck officer Thompson in the throat with a knife. Thompson killed the negro, and then fell dead.

MARYLAND.

THE BUDGET.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—John Taylor Johnson, chairman of the committee to prepare the Budget, reported half million dollars necessary.

SPRING MEETING.

The spring meeting of the Pamlico Course commences on Tuesday. The track is in splendid condition.

FRANCE.

THIERS ADDRESSES THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—Thiers addressed the Assembly urging a definitive establishment of the republic. His utterances were received with loud cheers by the Left. The Right remained silent. A recess was taken after the speech.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Treasurer Spinner's oldest daughter is dying at Buffalo.

The special Cabinet meeting to-day had reference to civil service regulations.

The Postmaster General gives notice that indecent postal cards involve a fine of from $1 to $5,000.

The War Department has advices that the Sioux attacked Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dacotah Territory, but were driven off.

PROBABILITIES.

For Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, southwest to southeast winds and partly cloudy and warm weather; for the Northwest and Upper Lakes and thence to the Ohio and Missouri Valleys, northeast and southeast winds and generally clear and cool weather; for the Lower Lakes, the Upper Ohio Valley and the Middle States, southwest winds and generally clear weather and lower temperature; for Canada and New England, clear and warm weather with southwest winds and light rain on the coast of the former.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Specie shipments two hundred thousand dollars.

THE FREE MASONS

Have decided to receive the remains of Minister Orr on its arrival here.

CARPENTER'S SOCIETY.

The Carpenter's Society have notified all members working over eight hours to quit work Monday week at 5:30.

TRAIN.

George Francis Train has a hearing next Wednesday on his own application and two endorsers of Train's sanity.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.

Forty thousand immigrants have arrived at Castle Garden this week. Over eight thousand arrived Monday—the largest arrival known.

FAILED.

TROY, May 24.—The following named firms, members of the combination to control the Northern lumber market, have suspended, their liabilities are some nine million dollars:

White & Co., Albany; S. W. Barnard & Co., New York; O. Richards & Sons, Sandy Hill; Adams & Co, New York; Dodge & Co., New York; Page & Co., Oswego; C. B. Nichols & Co., Albany; The Williamsburg Mill and Lumber Company; Chambers & Co., Cleveland; Watson & Twitchell, Chicago; Barton & Spencer, Elizabeth, and R. A. Loveland, Chicago. All are extensive dealers in lumber.

LOUISIANA.

THE EXCURSIONISTS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—The Belle Lee with the Congressional excursionists, returned from Balize at 8 o'clock this morning. The visitors seemed to be well pleased with their trip. The Congressmen seem to regard the proposed Fort Phillips Canal as the only practical means of securing a permanent deep water outlet to the Gulf. They departed this evening at 4 o'clock by the Jackson Railroad.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—The funeral of Falber Desmet, Indian missionary, took place in this city this morning and was attended by an immense concourse.

A special dispatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, says the Presbyterian General Assembly has adjourned. Nearly all the members have gone home. No definite action was taken in relation to an organic union, but the general sentiment was clearly in favor uniting with the Dutch Reformed Church, rather than with other body of Presbyterians,

MASSACHUSETTS.

EXPELLED.

BOSTON, May 24.—The Trial Board of the Massachusetts Medical Society which recently tried certain members of the Society for practicing homœpathy, on the ground that such practice violated their right to membership, rendered a decision to-day expelling seven physicians from membership in said Society.

NEVADA.

THE INDIANS.

VIRGINIA CITY, May 24.—Parties from Spruce Mountain report that the Indians, after stealing some lead from the smelting works, retraced their steps to camp, where a council was held. Mischief is evidently meant. Fifty Gosot warriors participated in the council. The Gosot's are from Utah Territory. A number of the Shawnees participated, all armed.

The citizens are greatly alarmed, and have formed a guard, but found that the Indians had purchased all the powder, leaving the settlers defenseless.

A Messenger was sent to Fort Halleck for arms, which were refused.

Persons living in the threatened sections summoned as jurors are excused, as their presence is needed to protect their families.

Government assistance cannot reach the settlers in time should the Indians demonstrate. Only seven available soldiers are at Camp Halleck. The regular garrison is in Elko county, sixty-five miles from Elko.

MARYLAND.

OFF FOR VIENNA.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Among the passengers by the Leipzic, which sailed from this port to-day for Bremen, was A. S. Abell, Esq., proprietor of the Baltimore Sun, and his son, Walter, and his two daughters, on a visit to the Vienna Exposition.

TABLED.

The resolution for the ministers was tabled without discussion.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, May 24.—The ten hour committee have issued a circular advising operatives to resume work for the present.

SPAIN.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

BARCELONA, May 24.—Two corpses have been found placarded "killed while attempting to assassinate Don Alphonzo."

General Velarde has ordered a levy of the youth.

Many of the factories will continue the salaries of their operatives while serving in the Republican ranks.

Juntas are forming to enforce the levy.

The funeral of Count Mouzoni will be most imposing.

PERPIGUON, May 24.—The Carlists deny the butchery of Volunteers at Sanahuja. They hold all prisoners captured, and are ready to exchange them for any Carlists in the hands of the Government.

ITALY.

ROME, May 24.—The Pope contemplates anathematizing members of the Italian Cabinet, and all other parties engaged in secularizing the Monestaries.

CUBAN ELECTION.

MADRID, May 24.—The Council Minister in postponing the Cuban election for Deputies named no day for the election.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

SCRUGGS.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Colonel Scruggs is here and has received instructions from the State Department in regard to his foreign duties.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ARGUED.

HARRISBURG, May 24.—A case of great importance against the Pennsylvania Railroad was argued in the Supreme Court today, which involved the right of the plaintiff to recover damages for the killing of a man on a pubblic highway crossing, where the plaintiff proved affirmatively that the person killed did not "stop and look back or listen" before he drove on the crossing. The counsel for the company contended that this was negligence in the law, but this was denied on the other side.

Great interest is felt in the case, as it is thought to be involved in the safety of passengers and travelers, and as it is an entirely new point.

The case is of great importance to railroad companies as it would hold them responsible in every case of injury at public crossings, if decided against them. It is thought that the decision of the court below will be reversed.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON, May 24.—The British steamer San Antonio, blown ashore on the 20th during a gale, has lighted off and arrived safe.

BROWNSVILLE, May 24.—To day's Sentinel mentions various cattle robberies this month by armed Mexicans. The number stolen and crossed into Mexico, within a radius of sixty miles of this city, is estimated at not less than one thousand head, while higher up the river a proportionate number have been driven into Mexico.

It is reported that the raid of Colonel McKenzie into the Kickapoo camp in Mexico, and punishment of the Indians, has caused very general satisfaction here, and will tend to lessen the depredations if the McKenzie policy is carried out.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—The Assembly reassembled at two o'clock this evening, and after an energetic speech from Casino Perier, the minister of interior, was rejected by a vote of 362 against 348, the simple order of the day emanating from the Left and supported by the government. An order of the day was proposed by Riglet, declaring that the present form of government was not under discussion, and regretting that the reconstruction of the ministry did not afford it. The conservative guarantees was then adopted by a vote of 360 to 344.

Upon the announcement of the result of the last vote, M. Baragnon, member of the Right, said that the supreme interests of the country demanded that the government should not remain silent. His remarks were received with noisy protestations by the Left.

When the tumult had subsided, Baragnon proposed a night sitting of the Assembly.

Defoure, Minister of Justice, ascended the tribune, and declared that France would not remain a moment without a government. Notwithstanding the vote first cast, there exists a republic. The Minister would answer for the maintenance of order. They would sit with the President and agree to-night.

The sitting Left shouted, "Why will the government thus set Europe and posterity an example by this monstrous ingratitude?"

The Right insisted that the government should promptly communicate its decision to the Assembly.

After further debate, amid great excitement, it was decided to have a night session.

The result caused intense excitement. The streets are crowded with people eagerly waiting the results of to-night's session. In the Assembly this evening Defoure announced that the Ministers had resigned and that Thiers had accepted them. The message was then handed the President of the Assembly. Thiers delivered back to the Assembly the high functions conferred upon him. Reading of the message produced a profound sensation.

The movement that the Assembly unanimously appoint a successor, produced a terrific uproar. The Left moved that Thiers' resignation be not accepted, which was rejected by a vote of 368 to 339, and the resignation formally accepted.

Buffet fruitlessly attempted to eulogise Thiers, but the members of the Left endeavored to secure the adjournment of the election, but the Right insisted on the election of a President of the Republic, and the vote finally resulted in the election of Marshal McMahon, who received 390 votes. The Left did not vote.

The committee appointed to wait upon McMahon to inform him of his election was headed by Buffet. The members of the Right enthusiastically cheered.

Gaulard, to whom Buffet resigned the chair, announced that McMahon accepted the Presidency.

Buffet announced that the Ministers would temporarily resume.

There were vast crowds around the Assembly, but no disorder, and all have quietly dispersed.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 19½; Orleans 19½; sales 992 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts to-day 1,530 bales; gross 1,530.

Cotton—Sales for export to-day 250 bales; last evening 141.

Cotton—Sales for future delivery to-day, 11,060 bales, and the market closed as follows: May, 18 9-16. June 18 9 16a18⅝. July, 18⅝. August, 18⅜. October, 17⅞.

The cotton market for the past week shows but little improvement. Transactions were confied to small lots, of which spinners took the bulk of sales. All told, sum up 78,000 bales, of which 69,900 were contracted stock and 8,200 for immediate delivery, as follows: 3,109 bales for export, 4,876 for consumption, and 255 for speculation; included, are 1,100 bales to arrive.

Naval stores show some improvement.

Spirits turpentine has partially recovered from the late depression, and with a more active demand closed at an advance. Rosin continues dull, but was a shade firmer.

Flour favors buyers. Wheat about 1c better and closing dull. Corn slightly favors sellers. Pork steadier, new $16 87½. Lard firmer. Navals firmer. Freights firm. Groceries firm.

Money 3a7. Sterling lower, 8½a8¾. Gold 18⅝a18⅝. Governments closed strong. State bonds nominal.

LATER—81s 22½; 62s 16½; 64s 16½; 65s 18½; new 19½; 67s 21½; 68s 20½; new 5s 15½; 10-40s 14⅝. Tennessee 6s 81; new 80½. Virginia 6s 43; new 50. Consols 93½; deferred 12. Louisiana 6s 42; new 40. Levee 6s 40; ditto 8s 50. Alabama 8s 80; 5s 55. Georgia 6s 79; 7s 90. North Carolinas 28½; new 16. Special tax 12. South Carolinas 25; new 15; April and October 23.

The Bank statement show that the loans have increased 1½ million. Specie decrease, a trifle. Legal tenders decrease, ½ of a million. Deposits increase, 2 million. Loss in reserves, 7-8 of a million. Transactions in Southern States $43,000, all in Tennessee's, 80s81.

CHARLESTON, May 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 17½a18; net receipts 392 bales; exports coastwise 795; sales 200; stock 22,655.

SAVANNAH, May 24.—Cotton—middlings 18 3-8; net receipts 624 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,635; sales 2,702; stock 23,465.

MOBILE, May 24.—Cotton easier and demand light; good ordinary 15; low middlings 16 1-2; middlings 17 3-4; net receipts 432 bales; exports coastwise 484; sales 400; stock 29,543.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—Cotton nominal; middlings 18a18⅛; net receipts 1,091 bales; gross 1,114; exports to Great Britain 2,503; coastwise 2,270; sales 600; last evening 1,000; stock 108,690.

Corn dull; white 58. Bran 75. Hay dull; prime $22 50a24. Pork dull $17. Sugar dull; common 7; good to fully fair 9a9 1-4. Molasses dull; fair reboiled 40. Others unchanged.

Sterling exchange 28½; sight ½a¾ premium. Gold 17½.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Cotton dull; middlings 19; gross receipts 277 bales; exports to Great Britain 67; sales 101 stock 6,522.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—Flour quiet. Corn quiet at 49a50c. Provisions strong, especially bulk meats and bacon. Pork quiet, held at $16. Lard firmer; held at 8 1-2 for steam; kettle 9. Bacon firmer; shoulders held at 7 1-4a7 1-2; clear rib 9 1-4; clear 9 1-2; in demand a shade less. Whisky steady at 90.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn easier at 56a58 for sacked. Pork held at $16; buyers offer $15 50 for spot. Bacon firm at 7¼a9¾a9½ for packed. Lard dull at 9a9 1-2; tierce 10a10 1-2; kegs, steam, 8 5 8. Provisions 1-8a1-4 higher. Whisky advanced at 90a91.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MARSHALL—The friends and acquaintances of Dr. H. Marshall and Thos. W. Chandler, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Mary Marshall, from their residence, corner of Hunnicutt and Luckie streets (opposite Payne's Chapel) on Monday next, 26th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Amusements.

CONCORDIA HALL!

Thursday Evening, May 29th, 1873

THE MOST WONDERFUL AND

Agreeable Entertainment

OF THE AGE!

Prose and Poetry!

Eccentricities and Music!

Song and Story!

It is with pleasure that I. O. O. F's announce to their friends in the Order, and the public generally, that

WM. H. BARNES, P. G. M.,

OF NEW YORK,

(Formerly of Georgia, and in the days of '61—'65, Known as "The Atlanta Amateur") will deliver his world-renowned Medley Mélange, for the 340th time, entitled

"Entertaining an Audience!"

To be preceded, by request of his brethren of the I. O. O. F.'s, by his

'15 Minutes on American Odd Followship.'

Admission, 50 cents; Children 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock, P. M. Tickets for sale at Phillips & Crew's, Guilford & Wood's, and the usual places.

Front seats reserved for ladies.

For Notices of the Press, see Programmes.

may25—sun-wed-thurs

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOICE BUILDING.

MISS J. P. KENNEDY will take a limited number of pupils in

VOCAL CULTURE.

Special attention will be given to Voice Building and the formation of

Pure Tones.

Terms per month (17 lessons).....$8 00.

Elementary instruction in class and reading at sight are included, free of extra charge. Quartette classes formed on application.

For further particulars, call on or address

GUILFORD, WOOD & CO.,

may23-deod2w 68 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE,

A BEAUTIFUL HORSE AND FINE BUGGY,

at Baker's Livery Stable on Pryor street.

may25—d3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Just Received and Must be Sold,

6 CAR LOADS WHITE TENNESSEE CORN,

1 car load Extra Family Flour,

765 barrels Alabama Lime.

And a fine lot of Tennessee Bacon, which we offer low for cash.

W. S. KESSEN & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

may25—d1t 64 Peachtree street.

Boarding.

TWO DELIGHTFUL SUMMER ROOMS, with FIRST-CLASS BOARD, can be had N. W. corner of Cain and Ivy streets.

may25—d1w MRS. DuPRE.

J. A. STEWART. H. D. AUSTIN. E. L. WINHAM.

STEWART, AUSTIN & CO.,

Merchant Millers,

(Corner of Marietta and Simpson streets,)

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

Have constantly on hand their

FFF. FF. and Family Flour,

all of SOUND WHEAT, and FRESH GROUND, which they are selling low for cash. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine stocks before purchasing elsewhere. may25—d1w

BOOTH'S SHOP,

At the Junction of Peters and Garnett streets,

Near Macon Railroad Crossing.

HAVING located at the above named place, I am now prepared to do all kinds of work in my line that is done in a

Carriage and Wagon Shop.

Having secured the services of good and experienced workmen, and use the best material, I am fully prepared to give perfect satisfaction in style and price of work. Persons wanting

New Drays for the Fall Trade,

will find it to their interest to call and see me before giving orders elsewhere.

Blacksmithing

of every description done at short notice. REPAIRING will receive special attention. All I ask is a trial and satisfaction is guaranteed.

may25—d3mon W. K. BOOTH.

NOTICE.

STOLLED before me as estrays, on the 24th day of May, 1873, by R. H. Waters, of Black Hall District, G. M., of Fulton county, Georgia, one red COW, about fifteen years old, marked with a crop and slit in the left ear and half crop in the right. Also, one red HEIFER CALF, about six months old, with a small bit out of the top of the left ear. Appraised by G. A. Johnson and Manson Smith, freeholders of said district, to be worth sixteen dollars.

The owner is hereby notified to appear before me, prove property, pay costs and expense and take them away, else they will be sold on the premises of said Waters, the taker up, at West End, in said county, on Monday, the 2d day of June, 1873.

JOHN T. COOPER,

Printers fee $3. Clerk C. C.

may25-d1t

TO OWNERS OF DOGS!

EXTRACT FROM THE CITY ORDINANCES.

§289 No dog shall be permitted to run at large in the city of Atlanta, unless such dog shall wear a tag or plate, such as is prescribed by the ordinance; and any dog found without such tag shall be caught by any member of the police force or any other person, and imprisoned in a pen to be kept at the calaboose for that purpose; and the sum of fifty cents shall be paid from the city treasury for every dog thus brought to the calaboose.

§290. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of Council to have prepared small tags or plates of tin, copper or brass, with the word "Atlanta" and the year for which the same is issued stamped thereon, by the fifteenth of May of each and every year; and such persons as desire may obtain the same by paying to the Clerk of Council one dollar and twenty-five cents for each tag so purchased—twenty-five cents of which shall be the Clerk's fee, and the remainder to be paid into the city treasury. Said tag shall only be good for one year.

§ 291. The owner of any dog, caught and imprisoned as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the possession of said animal, upon proof of ownership and the payment of one dollar into the city treasury, and the purchase of a tag at the price aforesaid.

§ 292. The clerk shall keep a record of all persons who procure such tags; and if any person shall counterfeit or use any tag not purchased as aforesaid, he or she shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding forty dollars and all costs.

§ 293. All dogs not claimed within twenty-four hours after being caught and imprisoned as aforesaid, shall be conveyed by the Marshal, or other police officer, outside the city limits and killed.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CITY MARSHAL'S OFFICE, May 25, 1873

NOTICE is hereby given that the foregoing City Ordinance in regard to the killing of dogs will be rigidly enforced on and after Tuesday, the 27 instant. Tags can be procured of the Clerk of Council, at the City Hall. JOHN THOMAS,

may25-d2t Chief Marshal.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Edward Tucker—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Edward Tucker, of Whitfield county, in said district, who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said District. May 21, 1873.

JOHN D. BROTHERTON, Assignee.

may24—d1w&w Dalton, Ga.

☞ Atlanta Sun copy.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William A. Edwards, of the county of Cherokee and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any Debts, and delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court House in Newnan, Ga., before Lemuel T. Downing, Esquire, Register, on the 23th day of June, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. SMYTH,

United States Marshal, as Messenger.

may25—d1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 8th day of May, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Curtis W. Lane, of Dalton, County of Whitfield and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any Debts, and delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of and Property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Atlanta, Ga., before Lawson Black, Esquire, Register, on the 6th day of June, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. SMYTH,

United States Marshal, as Messenger.

may25—d1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 21st day of May, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William H. Hester, of the county of Green, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any Debts, and delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Madison, Ga., before Albert G. Foster, Esquire, Register, on the 6th day of June, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. H. SMYTH,

United States Marshal, as Messenger

may25—d1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Jesse R. Silvey, of Bowdon, county of Carroll, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any Debts, and delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court House in Newnan, Ga., before Lemuel T. Downing, Esquire, Register, on the 20th day of June, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. SMYTH,

United States Marshal, as Messenger.

may25-d1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 20th day of May, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John G. Bowden, of Salt Springs, county of Douglas, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any Debts, and delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court House in Newnan, Ga., before Lemuel T. Downing, Esquire, Register, on the 23th day of June, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. SMYTH,

United States Marshal, as Messenger.

may25-d1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 19th day of May, A. D., 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William A. Archer, of county of Clayton, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any Debts, and delivery of any Property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any Property by him, are forbidden by Law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court House in Newnan, Ga., before Lemuel T. Downing, Esquire, Register, on the 20th day of June, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. SMYTH,

United States Marshal, as Messenger.

may25—d1t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Joseph King—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Joseph King, of Whitfield county, in said District, who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court for said District. May 23, 1873.

JOHN D. BROTHERTON, Assignee.

may25—d1aw3w Dalton, Ga.

☞ Atlanta Sun copy.

WEED SEWING MACHINE

FAMILY FAVORITE

IT WILL sew every kind of goods and thread.

Does not soil the work or the garments of the operator.

Its needle is easier set than in any other.

None of its parts ever break in use.

It will sew from finest to heaviest without change.

The seam is elastic and does not break or draw after washing.

The most delicate woman has strength to run it.

It is the Latest Improved Shuttle Machine.

There is Not a Single Spring Motion In It.

It does not waste thread.

People who have it are pleased with it, and do not wish to exchange for any other.

Agents Wanted in Every County and Town.

Address

WEED S. M. CO.,

Box 449. Atlanta, Ga.

WEED

may18-d1m

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the premises of W. H. Morgan, near Palmetto, on the night of the 15th of May instant, one black, or very dark roan

HORSE,

with narrow blaze in the face; has a piece broke out of inside of right fore hoof, caused by gravel. He is 6 or 7 years old, has a short round body, and was in good order when he left. He had a new red striped cavalry saddle on when turned loose or taken off. I will pay ten dollars for the recovery of the Horse or any information that will lead to his recovery.

W. M. WALTHALL,

Palmetto, Ga.—may18-d1w&w1t

Citizens Bank of Georgia.

Authorized Capital $1,000,000

BANKING ROOM

REPUBLIC BLOCK, Atlanta.

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JOHN T. GRANT, President.

PRESTON BROWN, Cashier. jan5-d1f

Admistrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Horace A. Pratt, deceased, will render same forthwith, and all persons indebted thereto, will make payment to Messrs. Simons & Simons, 77 Broad street, Charleston, S. C., or to the undersigned at Savannah, Ga.

WM. M. PRATT,

Administrator on the Estate of Horace A. Pratt, deceased. may3—law6w

Correspondence Department.

TOUR OF EUROPE--No. 16

The Confusion of Tongues.

The Belgian Newport.

Frontier Difficulties.

A GLIMPSE OF THE SCENERY.

The Charms of Belgium's Capital.

MODERN BABEL.

Summer Gardens.

The Fantastic Fronts of Antwerp.

INEBRIATION.

Up the Cathedral Tower.

TEN CENTIMES.

Written Expressly for THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

It was very early one smoky morning when my kind fellow traveler walked down to the Ludgate Hill station to witness my departure for the strange lands and strange tongues across the channel. The train sped swiftly away through the net work of hedges, and the pale green wheat fields of the Southern counties; reaching Dover, eighty-eight miles distant, in two hours from the heart of London. The little four-wheeled cars shook us up thoroughly; and I remember but little of the nervous journey except a gray flash of distant Canterbury Cathedral. Perhaps my apprehension of travel difficulties had something to do with it; for I was full of them as I walked the gang plank that separated me from every friend except the one that I carried in my pocket—my passport. The perpendicular bars of the Belgian flag on the boat did not lend me assurance, nor did the strange accents of the crew. I am about to write the experiences of a continental wanderer who was, to all intents and purposes, both deaf and dumb. My ignorance of French or German increased my misgivings as we approached the Belgian shores. The sky was clear, the air cool, and the sea, for a wonder, as smooth as a mill-pond, everything, in fact, was lovely except the confusion of tongues.

It only takes about four hours to cross the watery gulf that lies between the white chalk cliffs of Dover and the low confines of Babel, and as we approach

OSTEND

something peculiar appears on the sands—long rows of white objects that a few minutes sail puts on wheels, and transforms into bathing machines, hundreds of them. We are approaching the Belgian Newport, as the fancy hotels on the beach and the pretty girls that watch us from the promenade plainly show. We have more urgent business, however, than the bathing or even the pretty girls. A Belgian official has surreptiously and, contrary to our wishes, come on board to proclaim, in Belgo-Saxon, that all baggage, whether booked or not, must be examined. I opened my bag, and an officer spontaneously wrote a little Chinese on it, whereupon I advanced on the officials at the gang plank, and was repulsed; in queer English they told me to go below, which I did in good order. I found an old fellow down there whose suavity was fully equal to the gilt lace that adorned his portly form, who first cast his weather eye over my passport, and then presented me with a little round certificate of good conduct, with which and my Chinese bag I again charged the guarded pass that lay between me and a restaurant alongside of the pier. I marched at last to victory and roast-beef, and some other things that I eat without asking any questions.

Three hours of dust and chattering Frenchmen carried us to the capital; through Bruges and Ghent—the latter a handsome cotton town that aspires to rival Manchester—and through a country that is emphatically flat. The green hedges that lend such a charm to English scenery are not here; the highways are unfenced, and so are the railways; not an inch of soil is wasted, and the narrow strips of heavy crops are grown right up to the beaten tracks. It is said that less than one-thirteenth of the whole country is unproductive, and the number of people to the square mile exceeds that of any other civilized nation. Grazing cattle are only seen in the charge of a shepherd; but the little, white-washed, red-roofed or thatched cottages are always in sight, and so are the straight rows of the everlasting poplars that are more suggestive of geometry than of nature or of landscape gardening. Add plenty of compact little towns, and a few lazy wind-mills, and you have the principal characteristics of the seaward section of the flat, fruitful land that is wedged in between Holland and France, between Germany and the sea that sometime threatens to roll over it. The flatness ceases as we approach

BRUSSELS,

which is situated on billowy ground. And a very bright, light, pure white, clean and cheerful town it is. I had vague recollections of reading its praise in Scott and Byron; I had heard it called a miniature Paris; I was sure that the Duchess of Richmond gave a famous ball in the city on the eve of Waterloo, when "there was a sound of revelry by night"—but all these did not give me an adequate conception of the sweet city of the Belgians. It was a pleasant contrast to the dingy streets of brick that I had just left behind me; and yet nearly every house in Brussels is built of brick. They are thickly covered with stucco that is painted white—not a glaring brick in sight. And so we shall find it all over the Continent. My landlord tells me that the freshness of exteriors is enforced by ordinance. There are no buildings in the town of 165,000 people that "fill the beholder with admiration"—to use a guide book phrase; it is just a charming, elegant city, that is not tarnished by the smoke of coal; whose streets are not a whirl of traffic; that manufactures gloves, lace and other positive necessaries in the struggle of life, and it seemed inexpressively quiet and lovely after my prolonged stay in the great gathering-place of English souls.

I have not, however, left England entirely, for my landlord is an Englishman, and my hotel is called the "Prince of Wales." I prefer to learn foreign ways gradually, and yet I am about as well off, linguistically, as most other people of the little nation. The language of the government and of polite circles is French; but the mass of the people, even of Brussels, speak either the Flemish tongue which is of the Low Dutch order, or else the Walloon language, which is second cousin to the French. A flood of foreigners constantly deluges the interesting towns of the diminutive kingdom, and between them all the jargon must be perplexing to the oldest inhabitant, as well as to the latest arrival from foreign parts. The tide of English and American travel is so large that the shop keepers are prepared for them, and one rarely has any trouble in buying all that he can pay for.

The *Hotel de Ville*, in the older part of the city, is the most interesting building, both in point of history and architecture. The square in front of this ancient Town Hall has been the scene of nearly every movement in the history of Brabant. It was filled with Wellington's soldiers before they marched to the decisive field ten miles away; and there the people gathered in the popular uprising that resulted in the separation of Belgium from the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and its complete independence some forty odd years ago.

As we walked up the Rue de la Madeleine (for all the streets bear the circumlocatory nomenclature of France) we will pass on the right hand side, No. 87, in which the ball was given that Byron celebrated in immortal song. The building is now used for a club-house, and was undergoing extensive repairs at the time of my visit. If we keep on up the street, we will also come to the handsome, densely-wooded park, at one end of which is the white house of the King, and at the other, the white house of the King's Parliament; and between them, in the corners of the park, are gardens to which the people, even the *elite*, resort on summer nights to listen to delightful music and drink beer, wine, tea, etc., under the great, gaslit trees. They come with their families, sweethearts and friends in the quietest, pleasantest way. I shall have much more to say of social enjoyment in the open air when I get to the Vaderland. We shall find it there in full perfection. It is only an hour's run to

ANTWERP,

where I went next day, still retaining a base at my English hostelry in Brussels. A quaint town is Antwerp. If a desire ever fills your bosom to see the eccentric and curious freaks of ancient architecture, just book for Antwerp. It's there. I would not have said a word about the queer old gabled houses—often six or seven stories high—if they had not rounded the gables in such a grotesque, fantastic manner. I scarcely remember when the town was founded, but in the sixteenth century its walls contained 200,000 souls, or about the double its present population; although it is still the sole seaport town of the kingdom except Ostend. It is on the Scheldt, about sixty miles from the sea, and its fine docks are crowded with ships, about most of which lingers a perfume that flowed from the oleaginous wells of Pennsylvania.

While I was on the quay I saw what is a rare sight in European towns—a drunken man in the streets. Policemen brought him across the river in a boat and the quickly-gathered crowd pulled him up the high wall of the pier with a rope, after he had refused to go up the ladder. Many people followed him to the police station, which said plainer than words that such scenes are not of frequent occurrence. His subsequent history must be traced in the Antwerp Police Gazette.

But I am wandering from the principal "sight" of Antwerp—the beautiful gothic Cathedral. After getting into, by mistake, the elegant church of St. Jacques, in which Rubens is buried, I got my eye on the tall graceful spire that has withstood the tempests of centuries, and whose outward appearance is so frail that it resembles, at a distance, lace-work, or the fanciful creations of fairy builders. The Cathedral is right among dirty little shops, some of which are built against its grand old front. My visit to the interior was well-timed, for I found Reubens masterpiece, the Descent from the Cross, unveiled. It ordinarily takes a fee to remove the curtain that was over it when I returned an hour later. By the by, one gets rather too much of Reubens in Antwerp. His pictures are in every church; his statue confronts you in the market place; his furniture fills the museum; you are advised to see his house, his tomb, etc., until you feel that you are getting a larger dose of Rubens than your love of art, or rather of a dead and gone artist, demands.

The guide-book says that no one should fail to go up the tower of the Cathedral, which is one of the loftiest in the world. There are 600 steps, two-thirds of which I conquered before I reached a guide. I don't suppose anybody would consider the view from the tower grand. It is land set on edge, with deep riven valleys and towering peaks, that is grand, and not absolute flatness stretching away to a level, misty horizon. In a clear air, it is said that one hundred and twenty-six spires can be counted, and many towns, including Ghent and, of course, Brussels. Just across the river is Flanders and Holland—a country that I shall visit only from the elevated tower. As we descend the excellent guide unlocks a door to show us the keys that cause the famous chime of forty bells to "ring out their delight"—a rude piano whose keys must put the pianist's muscles into prime pugilistic condition. Here occurred one of those little mistakes that will happen to the best regulated traveler. I wished to pay the guide, who had been of service, the small fee of about an English six-pence; and I had that morning received, in the way of change at a shop, some pieces that looked much like silver, with the large figures "10" on one side. I thought it must be about what I ought to pay, and so I did. The guide said nothing, which is the queerest part of it all, for I gave him less than two cents—10 centimes, or one-tenth of a franc.

F.

OUR SOCIETY.

A Tilt at the Follies and Foibles of Fashionable Feminity.

Bohemia vs. Vanity Fair, or Woman in American Society.

A Boston publishing house have in press and will shortly issue a book by Abba Gould Woolson, entitled "Woman in American Society," in which we have presented another instance of that hopeless war which has been waged from the beginning of the world, and will be waged to the end of time between theory and practice. Abba Gould—(we can't say whether she is Miss or Mrs.)—has very plainly a proper comprehension and a due appreciation of the degeneracy of the times and of her own sex in particular. She is disgusted of coure with the vanities and foibles and follies of the fashionable woman, and while there is little that is new and nothing especially startling in what she tells us about that hollow, artificial sort of existence that makes up the life of a society woman, and very little chance of her accomplishing an actual reform by this crusade which she has undertaken, just because what she says is true, it does us good to read her criticisms, and even though the lesson taught be an old one, it is in a new dress, and it serves at least to strengthen the resolution of those who have the desire to avoid the shoals and rocks of danger in the sea of fashionable life. The annexed extracts from advanced proof sheets are given as random examples of the quality of the book:

ORNAMENTAL YOUNG LADIES.

They are delightful little bodies, for the most part; at peace with all things about them, and seeming to purr softly through their sleepy existence like contented kittens. Their idea of bliss is to rest on deep, silken cushions, with plenty of dainties to eat, warm coverings, and no need to bestir themselves. Energy and labor they consider very nice and useful and all that, for great, rude men, who can do nothing else, and who, by a wise provision of nature, were sent into the world to provide them with comforts. That is what fathers and husbands and brothers are for. And they themselves were made to braid Christmas slippers, and stitch cigar cases for gentlemen friends; to hem their handkerchiefs, sing to them evenings, and otherwise to wait gracefully upon mankind.

They are quite content to go through the world hedged about with mysteries, not the least of which is politics, which they suppose to be a sort of black art, comprehensible only to elderly men, who are always wrangling over it disagreeably and unaccountably, when they might, if they chose, be telling the news, and saying pleasant things. Another mystery is the recent discussion about women, which they think is somehow very ill-bred and unfortunate. They have heard of dreadful, unladylike creatures who go around to conventions in bloomers, talking like men, and creating a disturbance; and they wonder that the police do not take care of them. For their part they have all the rights they care for, or know anything about; and so long as gentlemen pick up their handkerchiefs gallantly, and say "*Apres vous*" blandly at doorways, they see no need of quarreling about birthrights.

GETTING MARRIED.

To the managing mamma, social gatherings are chiefly valuble as instituted theatres of display for marriageable daughters; since only thus can personal fascinations and engaging manners be displayed in the presence of many attentive admirers. In winter, therefore, she accompanies her sirens to evening parties, arraying them in the most becoming attire that can be devised, no matter if health and decency be set at naught; and every opportunity is there taken for the exhibition of those accomplishments which have cost so many weary hours to gain, and which are only serviceable to this end. The artist sees to it that the picture he would sell is hung in the best light; and we cannot expect the mother to be less anxious for her treasured darlings. When summer comes, she takes to the temporary centres of wealth and fashion, to Newport and Saratoga, across the mountains and down to the sea; hawking them about through every wife market, and exhibiting their fine points, as a jockey would those of a valuable horse. "Sold singly to suit purchasers," and "None but wealthy parties need apply," are written all over their dress and conduct and the management of their friends. This mother is simply practical and self-sacrificing; she is employing the only means allowed her to establish her daughters well in life.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO PROPOSE.

We are amused, however, at the indignant protests that woman herself makes to such a straightforward course. She can never be so immodest, we are told; it is foreign to her nature, and she will not thus forfeit her self-respect.

The assertion that her nature forbids it would seem to lack support. Queens are women, with all the instincts of her sex; and yet it is held eminently fitting that they should propose to the one below them in rank whom they may elect to share their throne. Victoria has told the world, without a blush of shame, how she offered herself in all candor to the German Albert; and when her daughter, the Princess Louise, would wed the son of Macallum More, no one doubts that the first gracious advances came from her. In society around us, ladies possessed of large estates do not object to have it known that they tendered the burden of its control to the husband of their choice. It is not woman's nature, then, that forbids it; it is her position. Not because she is a woman, but because she is an inferior, must she be sought and not seek. Place her in circumstances where she is plainly superior to her suitors, and she is expected to make the proffer of her heart and hand. Once render her then equal with man in resources and public recognition, as we wish her to be, and matrimonial propositions may proceed from either, as occasion shall decide.

THE WEDDING ORDEAL.

It is a terrible ordeal that the bride must pass through before she comes into legal possession of the object of her choice. The world demands that she should prepare beforehand an amount of clothing sufficient to last for two years; and this must be of elaborate make, all finished and on exhibition before the one particular day. No sooner does a young lady form intentions of marriage than she buries herself from the outer world, with an unlimited quantity of cotton cloth; and, intent on gussets and seams, she has no thought for the duties of her future life. Her happy leisure is [illegible] small perplexities harass her soul; mental culture is suspended; her health suffers; her beauty fades; but this wardrobe must be planned, purchased and made under her own eyes, if she dies for it. She emerges on the wedding day from her chrysalis state, fagged out and wasted. That she is clothed and in her right mind, the same time, is a marvel. From that morning the butterfly delivers herself over to the mercy of a staring public; and the scanning of her attire becomes one of absorbing interests of acquaintances for months. Then, does any one think of her weariness in standing still two mortal hours after the ceremony, with a curious throng crowding before her, whose hand-shakes she must return, and to whose repeated congratulations she must furnish fresh supplies? A President, on his reception day, knows something of it; but even he is not the victim of an indiscriminate osculation from one-half his visitors. Since all gentlemen, young and old, handsome and repulsive, can exact this of the bride, we see no reason why the ladies who file up should not kiss the bridegroom, and thus compel him to bear his share in the duties for the time.

THE MANIA FOR CLOTHES.

That clothes, clothes, and nothing but clothes, should absorb the thought of the greater portion of the feminine world at the present time must be evident to all. If we pass a group of ladies on the street, in any city or town within knowledge, nine times out of ten we shall catch a remark about their dress, past, present or prospective; on every fairy day they throng the dry goods stores, and stand in mute, admiring crowds before windows where the last fashions are gorgeously displayed; and when they return home they are beset by a breathless circle of friends, eager to hear if there is yet any news concerning the coming shape for spring bonnets. No sooner are two ladies introduced than each sweeps the other from head to foot with a glance as keen and scrutinizing as if she were taking an inventory of her belongings for an auction catalogue; no one turns her back upon smiling friends, but they instantly pause to scan her in silence while she vanishes slowly in perspective; no conversation is so absorbing that the female participants do not improve every diversion between eager rhapsodies or earnest argument to ascertain whether their neighbor's collar is real or imitation, and her bonnet home made or Parisian. In short, all the interests of their lives, all their trials and perplexities, cluster about the immortal question, what shall I wear?—whose answer must be decided upon at least twice each day.

CHARITY FAIRS.

To ask exorbitant prices for articles, and return no change to the purchaser; to inaugurate all possible games of chance, and induce law-abiding people to take part; to condemn plays and operas for theatres, and then introduce them upon their own boards—in short to win money by any device, provided it be done by respectable people and for a good cause, is the ungracious look which these well meant efforts wear to lookers-on. But we must sell our large articles, they will tell us, and there is no way but by raffling. Very well; we should like our neighbor's silver plate; suppose we steel it, and defend ourselves by declaring that in no other manner could it be obtained. Charities that are upheld by illegal and immoral practices have a questionable foundation. It is true that the old adage, "Be just before you are generous," is a very inconvenient one to follow sometimes; but we doubt the propriety of varying its injunction, and reading it: Be charitable before you are honest. The blame of conducting fairs in this way is due, we must admit, to the women. Gentlemen who assist them do so gallantly and blindly, abandoning all right to private judgment when they enter their service.

THE VINCENTIAN SOCIETY OF NORCROSS HIGH SCHOOL.

JOHN B. ESTES.

Editors Constitution: Last night, at 7 1-2 o'clock, the chapel room of the Norcross High School building was filled to overflowing with one of the finest looking audiences ever assembled in Northeast Georgia.

The first act in the scene was the advent of the Gordonian Society, one of the finest looking bodies of young men we have ever witnessed.

Next came the Vincentian Society, which numbers twenty-two of Georgia's most beautiful daughters. Their column was headed by their President and Col. J. B. Estes, the orator elect. Having assumed their seats upon the stage, the dashing black-eyed Miss Alice Harrell, of Cumming, was introduced. She read an extract in the most admirable style. But few can surpass her in enunciation and personation.

The modest, unassuming Miss Nora Strickland, of Duluth, read in an almost faultless manner an eminently practical composition on the subject, "Talking."

Next came the fascinating Miss Ellen Thrasher, of Norcross. Her composition, "Hidden Flowers and Gems," is a real bouquet of rich original ideas, and the impressive manner in which it was read delighted even the hypercritical. Then came the valedictorian, the graceful Miss Helena Jones, of Norcross, in an inimitable style. She presented a few "Random Shots," which hit nearly everybody a gentle lick.

Colonel J. B. Estes, of Gainesville, was then introduced. After happily thanking the charming Vincentians for the honor conferred upon him, he announced as his subject, "The True Education of Woman."

His discourse was full of thought, clothed in the choicest language. His delivery is sometimes calm and smooth, and at others towering in vehemence, but always agreeable. Then the eloquent speaker concluded. The entire audience felt that the young ladies had made a happy selection. They certainly made their exhibition a perfect success, and won golden laurels for themselves.

LULU.

A Young Lady Jumps Twenty-Five Feet Into the Air.

A TRIPLE SOMERSAULT.

At the first representation of "Azrael," the ballet spectacle pantomime, at Niblo's April 28th, the chief sensations were the remarkably daring performances of the famous acrobat, Lulu. The spectators applauded the feats of Lulu upon the ærial trapeze, and platform, but were fairly electrified by the dextrous grace with which the agile gymnast demonstrated the feasibility of the triple somersault, making three complete revolutions in the air before alighting, and, above all, by the unique exploit of bounding perpendicularly upward to a platform poised no less than twenty-five feet above the level of the arena. One moment Lulu is seen below, calmly contemplating the carpeted plank fixed at such a great height, and in a second, "swift as an arrow from a Tartar's bow," she is visible on the flying bridge, acknowledging the plaudits of the astonished audience.

So amazing is the feat, and so instantaneous is its accomplishment, that the beholder can at first hardly realize the conditions under which it has been achieved. That the propulsion is derived from some mechanical agency may be quickly imagined; but whether this agency be frankly revealed, as it was during Lulu's engagement at the Cirque de l'Imperatrice, at Paris, or cleverly concealed, as the Holborn Amphitheatre, in London, it is impossible to over-estimate the exquisite nicety of the calculation of the upward movement, and the very accurate judgment of the proper time to be observed for leaping forward in the course of the flight, so as to descend exactly in the narrow platform.

It may disppoint the morbid curiosity of those who gloat over the chances of a fatal accident on the flying trapeze, as Roman matrons used to watch with fierce eagerness and down-turned thumbs, the contests of the gladiators, or as Spanish senoras gaze at bull-fights, but it will reassure all who rightly regard extraordinary acrobatic feats as criminal in proportion to their peril, to be informed that none of Lulu's feats are so dangerous as they seem, the spring-net which spreads widely beneath being in all cases sufficient to protect her.

As for Lulu herself, in addition to the novelty and surpassing skill of her performances, there is a mystery—a couple, nay, a variety, of mysteries—ingeniously attached to her and her pretty name. A London newspaper asks, "Who is Lulu, to begin with? Is she a princess in disguise, a child of the desert, a fugitive from Istamboul, or a Circassian maiden in exile? And, as Artemus Ward would have said, if not, why not?" Then, again, what is Lulu? We put the question guardedly, but it is not to be denied that, while most accept her as a beautiful girl, with the strength and agility of a boy, others suggest the possibility of an exceptional boy, with the rosy freshness of a girl. The point, we grant, hardly admits of discussion, as the majority who have seen Lulu will admit, but we mention it because it has been mentioned, and because it is one of the elements which conduce to the popularity of this marvelous *artiste*. This popularity, however, scarcely needs to be enhanced by any such dubious mystery as that wherewith the late Theophile Gautier—with a pagan Greek spirit which George Francis Train can appreciate—enveloped the heroine of his most artistic and most immoral novel.

When Lulu astonished London with her marvelous spring, which she first exhibited in Marseilles, in May, 1870, and afterward in the principal cities on the Continent, our London namesake said: "It is quite possible that some folks, with a strong recollection of faces, will identify in 'Lulu,' of the Holborn Amphitheater, that fair-haired 'boy,' who, as 'El Nino Farini,' used to astonish visitors at the Alhambra and Cremorne by a series of daring flights from bar to bar in the first trapeze outbreak of seven years ago. It should, therefore, be distinctly understood that there is no doubt whatever of the perfect right Lulu now has to claim feminine privileges—though whether the turning of a triple somersault should be included among the 'Rights of Women' the profoundest philosophy of Mr. Mill would scarcely enable us to decide." Another London journal, Land and Water, deduced from Lulu's exhibition a powerful argument in favor of calisthenics: "As a pure exhibition of gymnastics, Lulu's is graceful and novel, and it affords an opportunity of calling attention to the want of some practical improvement in the physical education of young ladies."

Bee-Keeping.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Bee-keeping, though pursued by some as a special business and by others as a pastime, is essentially one of the economies of the farm, and in the Old World a farm would hardly be thought completely stocked without a few hives. In this country bee-keeping by ordinary farming farmers is the exception rather than the rule. Indeed it is looked upon by not a few as a sort of weakness, a species of hobby-riding, when a farmer takes to keeping bees.

Now, we believe in what is called "mixed husbandry." The tendency is too much to go into one particular line of things. A few years ago the mania was for wheat growing, because wheat was the great cash article in the productive market. The rage in this western country has been too much for corn. When Merino sheep were bringing fancy prices, everybody was crazy about them. Not long since the rural passion was for hops. Just now, perhaps, the inclination sets toward stock raising and dairying.

But we contend that the wiser plan is to pursue a miscellaneous, general system of farming, except in those cases in which some peculiarity of soil or location dictates a specialty. Farmers should avoid as much as possible putting all into a single venture. They should try all expedients to increase their gains, and if one source of profit fails another will succeed. Nor should they despise little, for, according to the old proverb, "many a little makes a mickle."

Bee-keeping well deserves a place among the lesser industries of the farm. As it is wise to keep poultry to pick up the waste grain and stray seeds, so is it wise to keep bees to gather the nectar of orchard blossoms, and wild flowers that would otherwise go to waste. It costs but little more to make a start in bee-keeping than it does in poultry-keeping, and season for season we will match the bees against the chickens, with large odds in favor of the bees.

Bee-keeping used to be a very crude affair. It was carried on with gums or straw hives, inside of which everything was entirely hidden, and all a realm of mystery. The bees were left pretty much to themselves until the close of the honey season, when they were heavily smothered with brimstone fumes, and the colony being thus exterminated, the stores were appropriated to the use and benefit of the owner. Now we have the movable frame hive, which gives the keeper access to the interior of the colony, perfect control over it, and liberty to take the surplus honey without killing the bees. With this form of hive, the loss of swarms by their going off to the woods can be prevented, queens can be given to stocks that become destitute of them, and weak colonies can be strengthened by giving them comb, bees of honey.

The invention of the honey extractor, or as some American apiarians prefer to call it, the melipult, is another great step in advance. By use of this contrivance the yield of honey in a single season can often be doubled, and even trebled. But the application of centrifugal force, the honey is thrown out of the comb almost to the last drop, and on replacing the empty combs in the hive the bees, as in duty bound, at once proceed to refill them. Often when they wholly suspend work, and will not put a drop of honey into a surplus box, though there is plenty of it in the field, they will replace the honey of which the extractor or melipult has deprived them. The reason of this is obvious. Instinct teaches them to fill the body of a hive with a store of honey, but when that is done their task is accomplished, and they are not covetous like men who goes on laboriously accumulating even after he has enough. They have not only a craving instinct, but an instinct of satisfaction. The well-filled hive appeals to the latter instinct. They know how to "rest and be thankful." Take away a portion of their stores and the craving instinct comes into play again, and drives them forth as busy workers to the fields for fresh supplies.

Another modern improvement in apiculture is the importation and breeding of superior bees. Bees, like larger stock, deteriorate by in-and-in breeding, and may be improved by crosses. There are inferior and superior breeds of bees, just as there are of poultry, swine, sheep, cattle and horse. For a few years past Italian bees have been largely imported, and thought it may seem an extravagant thing to give $5 or $6 for a queen bee—a little insect about an inch long—it is no more so than to give one hundred dollars for a superior bull calf or ram lamb. The Italian cross has greatly improved common black bees by giving them "a dash of fresh blood," as stock-breeders would express it, and by imparting to them desirable qualities. The Italians are a hardier race; busier than "the little busy bee" we have known from childhood; more prolific; more beautiful in appearance, and less inclined to sting.

Under the crude appliance of old-time bee-keepers it was fairly a remunerative business. "Bee profits" have figured in the balance sheets of old-world farming side by side with "poultry profits," from time immemorial. Much more, then, is it worthy of attention with the aid of modern improvements.

Further progress may reasonably be expected. Science and skill are busy experimenting, and many wise heads are thinking out the subject in its various aspects. It is therefore only natural to expect that before many years, apiaculture will take a much higher rank than it now does among rural industries. Honey and beeswax are marketable articles for which there is a well-nigh limitless demand, which, like that of fruit, increases with the supply. Honey forage is abundant everywhere. In wooded localities the maple, which, when tapped, yields the sweet sap which we boil into sugar furnishes honey in its earlier blossoms. In swamp regions there are various plants that supply bee food with the first opening of spring.

The willow yields pollen, propolis, and some say honey. Our early wild flowers and fruit blooms give the bees something to do; and when white clover spangles the fields and roadsides, the harvest field is all in its glory. The late astors, golden-rods, and buckwheat protract the honey season into the fall. The bees are the best farm laborers we can have, inasmuch as they work for nothing and board themselves.

The chief trouble with beginners in bee-keeping is that they will not go to the slight expense and small trouble necessary to get informed on the subject. They buy a hive of bees, after which they know nothing, except that the bees can sting, and that the honey is nice, and then leave them to take care of itself. It is needless to say that this is a very foolish course to adopt. What wonder that only failure and loss are the result?

It would be the same in sheep raising, dairying, or any other line of farming. While, therefore, we advise the farmer to make bee-keeping one of the many lines of industrial pursuit, we qualify the advice by urging that it be by no means entered into without making information in regard to it. This can easily be obtained from books on apiculture, and from bee journals.

WHAT CONGRESS COSTS.—Members of Congress, within a little more than ten years, voted three increases of pay to themselves. Before the war the compensation was eight dollars per day for the actual days of the session; it was then raised to $3,000 per annum; in 1866 it was increased to $5,000, and recently to $7,000. We desire to note this singular coincidence about all these propositions for increase; they were all introduced and passed in the "odd year"—that is to say, a year in which there was no Congressional elections held—a year which is always the political death of a great many men, being that in which a Congress always terminates. They have never dared to do this thing when they were about to face the people in a general campaign, at the close of a long session, but have always taken the advantage of the fact that a year and a half would intervene between the passage of such an act and their accountability to the people, to do it at the close of a short session. This makes these measures cowardly as well as selfish.—*Southwestern Telegram*

☞ La Taglioni's face is round rather than oval; there are few wrinkles in the corners of her pleasant, placid gray eyes; none at all on her smooth forehead. Her hair, worn in plaits at the side, and covered with black lace at the back of the head, is dark iron gray; her teeth are good, and the expression of her delicately shaped mouth denotes benevolence and amiability. Her voice is soft and low, and there was something pretty in her attempts to speak English with a gentleman who was enthusiastic in telling her how he adored her thirty years ago, when he was a boy.—*Cor. New York Herald.*

First, I wondered who I'd take,
But could see none to please me,
And, as I older grew, the thought
Of who I'd get did tease me.

As years elapsed I found myself
Advanced in life to be,
And finding no result from rouge,
I wondered who'd take me.

☞ The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel very tersely and elegantly says of a late railroad accident: "He was asleep, firmly clasped in the arms of both Morpheus and Somnus, and was only awakened by the glorious light that shone from the judgment seat in the world beyond the river." Now, if the Sentinel will only tell us if the man was much hurt or not, our anxiety will be relieved.

IS MY NAME THERE?

I trembled as I asked,
Is my name there?
Once on a brighter day,
I seemed to hear him say,
"Cast off thy care,
My triumphs share,
My blood hath sprinkled thee divine,
And thou, poor mourner, art forever mine."

But I'm a mourner yet;
My years decline
Nearer each day to death
I draw the painful breath,
The nights close in,
I weep and pine,
And fear, if ever I was His,
I've forfeited my seat in heavenly Bliss.

An answer I must have—
Is my name there?
Oh, if thou will respond
And say, "It is," what fond
Delights I'll share!
What burdens bear!
No cross too heavy for the load
Of him whose name is written with his God.

Surely, upon Thy hands,
O, Son of God,
And on that crimson tide
That stained Thy pierced side,
The thorn, the rod,
The pathway trod,
In Calvary's heights my name was traced
In living lines that cannot be erased.

So I will trust in Thee;
Weary and slow,
Weighed down with care,
Yet never quite despair—
Weary and slow,
I'll go, I'll go
My appointed time that Thou hast given,
In hopes that Christ has writ my name in Heaven.

Religious Information.

METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH.

The number of communicants in North and South Georgia Conferences in 1872 was 72,171. The amount of property owned by the conferences, embracing church buildings, colleges and parsonages, amounts to $1,408,145.

The Galveston Christian Advocate proposes that each conference in Texas sustain one missionary in Texas.

WHERE THE BISHOPS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, WILL GO DURING THE ENSUING CONFERENCE YEAR.

From the Nashville Banner.]

The College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, yesterday arranged the following plan of visitation:

First District—Bishop Wightman—Western Conference, Atchison, September; Missouri, Carrolton, September 10; West St. Louis, Springfield, October 1; St. Louis, Charleston, October 15; Brandon, December 10.

Second District—Bishop Marvin—West Virginia, Ashland, September 3; Illinois, Pana, September 17; North Alabama, Talladega, November 19; Alabama, Selma, December 10; Louisana, Baton Rouge, January 1.

Third District—Bishop Keener—Louisville, Princeton, October 1; Holston, Marion, October 15; Virginia, Norfolk, November 26; North Carlina, Goldsboro, December 10; Mexico, January 1874.

Fourth District—Bishop McTyeire—Kentucky, Lexington, September 3; Tennessee, Franklin, October 22; Memphis, November 22; South Carolina, Sumter, December 10.

Fifth District—Bishop Paine—North Mississippi, Grenada, November 12; North Georgia, Newnan, November 26; South Georgia, Macon, December 17.

Sixth District—Bishop Pierce—Indian Mission, Tallequah, October 22; Arkansas, Dardanelle, October 29; White River, Forest City, November 12; Little Rock, Camden, November 26; Florida, Jacksonville, January 7.

Seventh District—Bishop Kavanaugh—Northwest Texas, Waco, October 15; Trinity, November 12; West Texas Lockhart, November 26; Texas, Austin, December 10.

Eighth District—Bishop Doggett—Columbia, Brownsville, September 3; Pacific, Colusa, October 8; Los Angeles, Santana, October 22; Baltimore, March 6.

Bishop Early, being superannuated, is not assigned to any work.

BAPTIST CHURCH ITEMS.

The debt against the Foreign Missionary Society of the Baptist Church is $42,000.

In Alabama the Baptists number 74,871 members, 574 ordained ministers, 1,102 churches, 260 Sunday-schools, and 13,000 pupils.

The reports of the Baptist Missionaries in Iowa show very satisfactory results in church extension, but also disclose examples of heroic self denial and endurance.

The twenty-eighth annual report to the Southern Baptist Convention just held at Mobile, of the Domestic and Indian Mission Board, contains some interesting statistics. The result of the year's labor is given, as follows:

Eighty-one ministers in service; 2,845 weeks of labor performed; 11,587 sermons and addresses; 13,129 visits to families or individuals; 4,385 prayer meetings; 98,166 miles traveled; 1,121 persons baptized; 1,125 persons baptized by others in connection with labor or missionaries; 77,452 persons in fellowship; 208 Sunday-schools organized; 7,879 pupils and teachers in schools; 218 conversions in Sunday-schools; 4,870 volumes in libraries of Sunday-schools.

CATHOLIC CHURCH ITEMS.

A Roman Catholic Church for colored people was dedicated in St. Louis on the 18th inst.

A new Catholic Church was dedicated in San Francisco, April 20th.

St. John's College, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, has one hundred and fifty students.

The total number of the existing cardinals is forty-five, but there are twenty-seven vacancies. Twenty-one of the cardinals are upwards of seventy years of age.

SPIRITUALIST CHURCH ITEMS.

There are four Spiritualist congregations in the city of New York. Mrs. Helen Brigham officiates for one of them.

The Spiritualists are to hold a mass meeting in the city of New York, from the 23d to the 26th of this month. Extraordinary manifestations will be expected.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH ITEMS.

There are five Congregational churches in Alabama.

A new Congregation church has been completed in Chicago.

The seven co-operative societies of the Congregational order are to hold a series of conventions in New Hampshire.

The Aurora Congregation Association recently declined to license a preacher because he is a Free Mason and refused to withdraw from the fraternity.

FOREIGN CHURCH ITEMS.

The established church in London has 720 church edifices.

The average annual receipts of the church of England is over $50,000,000.

There are one hundred and nine American Missionaries in Turkey, Persia, Palestine and Egypt.

There are now nearly six hundred children in the six Sunday-schools in Cawnpore, India. Five of the schools are native, and the sixth is English.

Of the Chinese population of 400,000,000 there have been gathered into Protestant Christian churches 9,000 communicants.

The 28th annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of London was held recently at Exeter Hall. The total number of members is 4,500.

For the benefit of Protestant Christian visitors to Vienna during the exhibition, a very large hall has been secured, in which services will be held in the English language on every Sunday morning.

Moncure D. Conway's church in London is said to represent a compound of all creeds except that of modern Christianity.

MISCELLANEOUS RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The Congregational Quarterly gives a list of 213 churches in Iowa, with a membership of 11,880.

Grace Church, New York, has a new chime of bells, ten in number. They cost $6,000.

President Fairchild, of Ohelin, Ohio, contends that no one should be ordained to the ministry who doubts the doctrine of eternal future punishment.

The late James Reynolds bequeathed $10,000 to the Chicago Association, the interest of which is to be used for the maintenance of a lady missionary to assist in the benevolent work of the Association.

In the city of New York are held every week more than 1,000 prayer meetings, conducted by the 266 missionaries and other volunteer laborers, exclusive of the weekly prayer meetings connected with the various congregations of the city, of which there are about 350.

Mr. Hammond, the widely known Evangelist, stated recently in a sermon, that he had noticed the fact that great revivals are always followed by instances of sudden death.

Rev. R. W. Travis, of Decatur, Ill., states that a local preacher in that city was, in answer to prayer, instantly and thoroughly cured of a disease in his eyes of sixteen years standing.

The American Tract Society has issued 192 new publications during the past year, and had printed tracts and other publications in 143 languages and dialects.

The Evangelical Alliance, which is to meet in New York the coming October, promises to be the greatest ecclesiastical gathering yet witnessed in this country. Between 500 and 1,000 delegates from Europe and the East are expected to be present.

Honey Bees by Mail.

From the St. Louis Globe.]

A strange question is now before the Post-office Department awaiting a decision from the Postmaster General. A man in Masschusetts has invented a cage composed of wood and wire netting to send honey-bees through the mails. The trap is a block of wood about six inches long and two inches wide by an inch deep; in this three large holes are bored nearly through, and the under side is covered with a fine wire netting. Seven bees, including a queen bee, are placed in each compartment, and are introduced through a hole in the side of the block, which is plugged up by a piece of sponge soaked in honey. The postmasters and clerks object to these packages, for the alleged reason that the honey soaks through the paper placed over the holes, and daubs other mail matter in contact, and besides, as one postmaster complained, "the clerks in his office did not get through examining and studying the contrivance until the bees stung every one of them, and in showing them how it was made and how to handle it without injury, the blasted things stung him too." Acting Assistant Postmaster General Marr, several weeks since, decided that these packages could not be admitted to the mails, upon the ground that they injured other mail matter; but General B. F. Butler, as attorney for the inventor, appealed the case to the Postmaster General, and the latter is now deliberating what disposition shall be made of the matter.

Severely Punished.

Baron Rothschild, the great banker, was the victim of a severe joke on account of his niggardliness. He longed to have his portrait painted by Horace Vernet, a famous French painter, but could not make up his mind to pay a large price. He invited the painter to call on him, hoping by shrewd flattery to persuade him to name a low sum. But Vernet was too sharp for him, and named his price promptly—ten thousand francs. "My dear Vernet," was the response of the banker, "would you ruin me? I can't give that sum for a mere portrait."

Vernet told him quietly it might be a foolish way of spending money, and bade him good morning.

In a week the baron called at his studio and offered him five thousand francs; but the painter said he had named the lowest terms, and could not change them. In several later interviews he endeavored to beat Vernet down, but to no purpose. At length he grew desperate, and rushed to the studio, crying, "I give in. Paint me at your own price."

"What, again," said the painter in evident surpise. "While you were sitting there huckstering, I was taking your portrait. You are painted without charge and on exhibition."

Rothschild hastened to Versailles, and found himself in a corner of a great painting, in the figure of a Jew running away with a casket. As he could not bring himself to give the twenty thousand francs demanded by the artist to efface the portrait, it was allowed to stand, and all Paris made merry over the stinginess of the banker, and his severe punishment.

John Stuart Mill died of Phlegmonous erysipelas. It terminated fatally on the third day after its appearance, closing the passage of the throat. Mr. Mill left an autobiography ready for the press, and several other completed works.

ATLANTA FURNITURE MANUFACTORY!

New Furniture House!

Warerooms 87 Whitehall Street, Atlanta,

Where Great Inducements are Offered to Those in Want of

FURNITURE.

All parties will find it decidedly to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Warerooms 87 Whitehall Street. Factory Corner Butler and Harris Streets.

may21-d1w

PUMPS! PUMPS!

THE CELEBRATED

CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP

As these Pumps are becoming deservedly popular in our State, we have negotiated with the best Manufacturer West to have them made in any quantity, and of first quality. None but select wood is used in their construction. We have them suited for any depth of well up to 100 feet. Their satisfactory working is GUARANTEED.

Agents wanted in every county to whom we will allow as liberal commissions as any first-class manufacturer would allow them.

Send for our lists giving description and prices.

J. BEN WILSON & CO.,

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Broad street, (by the Railroad Bridge,) ATLANTA, GA.

jan27—1yrs-d12m-d apr27—

GOULD, BARTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain and General Produce!!

We call the attention of the Trade to our Stock of FLOUR. A full line of all grades constantly on hand at reasonable figures.

—:o:—

CORN.

We are now fully prepared to supply dealers with CORN in any quantities at lowest market rates.

Atlanta, Ga., May 4, 1873—d3m

Empire Steam Planing Mill

—AND—

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.

—:o:—

J. C. PECK & CO.,

BUILDERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

Lumber of all kinds, Laths, Shingles, Hubs, Spokes and Handles,

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Mouldings, Brackets, Counters, Desks, Tables, Show Cases, etc., etc.

Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

With our New and Improved Machinery, we can

DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

—:o:—

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

Corner Loyd St. and Georgia Railroad, Opposite Gen'l Pass. Depot

Atlanta, Georgia,

J. C. PECK, W. G. ASHLEY, J. H. ELLSWORTH, L. H. HALL.

feb1—d6m

Refrigerators! Refrigerators! Refrigerators!!

I HAVE a splendid stock of Double-Locked, Self-Ventilating REFRIGERATORS—the best in the market. Has no superior. Meats, Vegetables, Milk, etc., kept

Perfectly Cool!

Ventilated in such a manner that one vegetable will not be impregnated with the flavor of another.

Also, a large stock of Gooch's Patent ICE CREAM FREEZERS. They have taken the prize wherever used. Guarantee each one to give entire satisfaction. If not does not, return it and have your money refunded.

Splendid stock of BIRD CAGES of every description.

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

STOVES, GRATES, MANTELS, TIN WARE,

—AND—

House Furnishing Goods

81 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Splendid Stock of Wood Ware at wholesale, always on hand.

apr20—d3w-tues-sun L. B. LANGFORD.

LATEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers and Water Coolers,

IN LARGE QUANTITY, ON HAND AT

FRANKLIN & EICHBERG'S,

PLUMBERS, STEAM & GAS FITTERS,

DEALERS IN

Stoves, Ranges, Grates, Plain and Painted Tinware,

Also, Housefurnishing Goods Generally.

STEAM ENGINE SUPPLIES.

Plumber, Steam, Gas Fitters and Tinners' Materials at Manufacturers' Prices

All kinds of Metal Roofing, Water, Gas and Steam Works done with dispatch.
Agents for Seldon's Steam Pump.
Full stock of Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures and Globes.

may1—apr1-d1f

Atlantic Coast Line Passenger Route.

REORGANIZED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1873.

DOUBLE DAILY ALL RAIL CONNECTION

—VIA—

AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON, RICHMOND,

AND AN ADDITIONAL DAILY CONNECTION VIA

Augusta, Wilmington and Portsmouth,

—AND THE—

Magnificent Bay Line Steamers.

CLOSE CONNECTION IS MADE AT PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA

—WITH ONE OF THE—

MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS

Of the Line, which are furnished in the most exquisite taste, lighted with gas, provided with bath rooms, and have all the improvements calculated to insure comfort to the traveler; and to invalids and pleasure-seekers the route is unsurpassed, as a large portion of it enable them to rest as if quietly at home.

The equipment of the Roads of this Line is First-Class;

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars Are Upon All Night Trains.

Double daily schedules are operated upon the entire route, from New Orleans and all other terminal points in Alabama and Georgia.

By taking morning train out of Savannah, Macon and Atlanta, passengers connect with the 8:30 P. M. train out of Augusta, and can choose between all the rail connections via Richmond, or the route up Chesapeake Bay, having, in the latter case,

But One Night of Railway Travel

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN AUGUSTA AND WILMINGTON.

Elegant Palace Day and Sleeping Cars run through without change from Weldon to Baltimore. Passengers leaving Augusta on morning train get sleeping car at Dinner House which runs through to Weldon without change.

Through Tickets to all prominent points on sale by both routes at all terminal points South. Also, full line of Virginia Springs and Excursion Tickets to Attractive Summer Resorts.

Through Tickets to Cincinnati and all principle points West via Richmond and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Buy Your Tickets via Wilmington, and be Sure They Read that Way.

And be assured you will make closest connections—this being the most certain and reliable route.

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H. M. COTTINGHAM, General Western Agent, Atlanta.
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A. POPE, G. P. & T. A., Wilmington, N. C.

may2-d6m

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MANUFACTURER

—AND—

Dealer in Carriages,

SUCH AS ARE NEEDED FOR THE SOUTHERN MARKET.

Barouches, Phaetons, Victorias, Cabboletts, Brets, Top and No-Top Buggies, Rockaways, Sociables, Doctor's Phaetons, Sewing Machine Wagons, etc., etc., etc.

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Reduced Prices!

Using nothing but the very best Material, Employing none but First-class Mechanics, having facilities equaled by none, I am prepared to sell the same work Cheaper than it can be

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I make a Specialty of Harness of every class, and

BABY CARRIAGES

Carriages Renovated on Short Notice and all work warranted to give general satisfaction.

apr6—d3m A. T. FINNEY.

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H. H. WITT & R. W. JOYNER will give their united services to the sale of any goods that may be entrusted to them. They will have a COMPETENT AUCTIONEER, and make

PROMPT AND FAITHFUL RETURNS

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Free of Charge!

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W M & R J Lowry, Bankers and Merchants,
A C & B P Wyly, Wholesale Grocers,
J R Wilev & Co., Wholesale Grocers,
Cox & Hill, Liquor Dealers.
Silvey, Dougherty & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
Moore, Marsh & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
M C & J P Kiser, Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
Williams, Langston & Crane, Commission Merchants,
Redwine & Fox, Wholesale Druggists,
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apr13—d-tf

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Initial Paper,
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THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1873.

☞ Pere Hyacinthe has become a father.

Does Hanging Stop Murder!

This conundrum is being agitated. Hanging does not stop murder, but it comes nearer to it than any experiment ever tried.

☞ The California Central Narrow Gauge Railroad Company is constructing its track nearly parallel with the Central Pacific.

A daring experiment!

☞ At the recent reunion of the Federal army of the Potomac in New Haven, Grant and Sherman were generally applauded, but Hancock was greeted with a storm of cheers. Hancock did not speak to Grant.

☞ Ex-Congressman George A. Halsey, of the Sixth New Jersey District, has returned his back pay to the United States Treasury. This is the first man in the New Jersey delegation that has been heard from on the subject.

☞ A white Congressman in Virginia has appointed another colored cadet to West Point. Those who are distressed at this announcement may perhaps be appeased upon hearing that the two colored Congressmen in South Carolina have appointed two white boys to the Military Academy. In all these cases the system of competitive examination has been pursued.

☞ Oakes Ames died declaring that he never meant to bribe a member of Congress, and that he had no sense of wrong or regret for what he had done concerning the Credit-Mobilier. He was severe upon Congressmen who censured him and begged him to vote for the salary grab. He could not do this, he said; but out of weakness for the beggars he withheld his vote on one or two subsidiary points.

Bee-Keeping.

Do not fail to read the article on bee-keeping, on the second page.

Honey raising is rapidly increasing. Mr. White, who is selling the Buck-Eye hive, brought us a strip of comb of several pounds weight, taken from a hive that had already made fifty pounds of beautiful honey this season.

Insurance.

The insurance men of New York have formed a "Chamber of Life Insurance."

The object is to benefit life insurance, to get good and stop unfavorable legislation, to diminish insurance expenses and promote and protect the interest of insurance companies and policy holders.

It is proposed to start a branch of this Chamber in Atlanta.

The Contrast.

We gave our readers yesterday the resolution that in the approaching commemoration of the Federal dead at Arlington, the last of this month, the Confederate dead should not be honored.

This forms a contrast to Gordon's toast in Charleston, the other day, to the dead of both armies that fell for their convictions.

Comment is needless.

☞ This pleasing though slightly personal allusion to Congressman Havens, of the Sixth Missouri District, is published in the newspapers of that State:

Havens was a Congressman,
Havens was a thief;
Havens took his back pay,
And Havens came to grief.
The people called to Havens,
He wouldn't pay it back;
The people said to Havens,
It isn't check you lack.

The State National Bank of Atlanta Takes $25,000 of the New State Bonds.

As we stated a few days ago, the State National Bank of Atlanta, a new National Bank, took $25,000 of the new State bonds at par. The officers of this bank are Col. Ball, President, and Judge Clayton, Cashier.

We are pleased to see our banks thus coming forward in aid of the State.

Homeopathy.

The Homeopathic doctors, of Illinois, are having a State Convention. This is their 19th annual session. This year two hundred Homeopathic graduates have passed the colleges in Chicago, New York, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Detroit.

Michigan, in her State University, has two Homeopathic chairs.

Leigh Hunt.

England never had a more genial writer than Leigh Hunt. His essays are charming beyond measure, and have placed him among the most agreeable English authors.

We have before us a new volume of his essays published, for the first time, by Lee & Shepard of New York. They are called the "Wishing Cap Papers," and are a characteristic emanation of Hunt's sprightly genius.

Phillips & Crew sell the book, which will richly repay purchase and perusal.

The American Meeting of the Press Association.

At the time of the meeting of the Association, at Americus, THE CONSTITUTION published by telegraph the important part of the proceedings. We had proposed, however, to give a more extended account, but the meetings of the great Governors' Convention and Press Association at this point, have so absorbed our time and attention, that we have neglected to do so.

Little else was done at Americus beyond what was given to our readers. The increasing power and popularity of the association was evidenced by the addition of quite a number of new members. Some old journals also had new representatives, and one of them, the Monroe Advertiser, was present in the person of its new proprietor, Mr. W. D. Stone, whom as unanimously voted the handsomest member of the Press Association, and is as genial-hearted and generous-spirited as he is handsome. One newspaper was expelled the association on account of retaining the patent-outside, and must consequently be stricken from the exchange list—the Fort Valley Mirror.

THE CONSTITUTION reporter returned from Americus so full (in a number of senses) that his account was not the most explicit. But we inferred from it that Americus overflowed with good things, and its noble ladies are as clever as they are pretty. The general verdict appears to be that this meeting of the Association was by far the most enjoyable one ever had. We do not like to acknowledge that, but can't help ourselves. Mr. Hancock and his associates of the Republican may rest assured that the members of the press appreciate their great and untiring efforts to entertain them, and we congratulate those gentlemen upon their great success.

The people of Americus deserve our gratitude for the noble, free and generous manner with which all the citizens, ladies and gentlemen, treated the press fraternity. Even the Court was adjourned for one day by Judge Clarke to accommodate the Bar, whose members, Colonel Hawkins, Colonel Goode, Solicitor General Crisp, and others, exerted themselves handsomely in behalf of their guests. Many were entertained at private houses, and THE CONSTITUTION's representative will long remember the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. John Felder, whose beautiful little home, blended with the presence of a manly boy of four years and bright-eyed girl of six, is one of those Edens that do more to convert old bachelors from the errors of their way than almost aught else on earth.

Thiers.

Our gallant little friend, Monsieur Thiers, President of the French Republic, is having another crisis in his administration. This is the—well, they have been innumerable. A fuss every day or two is indispensable to the French well being. Thiers, however, has quit threatening to resign. That sort of strategy has, evidently, lost its potency.

The most curious feature of the affair, and a somewhat ominous one too, is the rumored coalition between the Monarchists and Bonapartists. This may threaten the Republic.

Thiers, in his official capacity, however, is like a cat. His tenacity of life is wonderful.

We look to see him weather this and a hundred more crises.

The Modocs.

It looks as if the Modocs were about thrashed. It is true that several hundred out of the original fifty or sixty have been killed, captured or escaped. And of the fifteen or twenty said to be alive, fifty a day are officially reported killed off.

This thing can't last always. At this rate of consumption the elastic little band must give out some time. All of the Shack Nasty family must be about wiped out. If any of that wonderful family live it is some new cases that have not been put on the Modoc muster roll.

The latest reports represent the thing about reduced to Captain Jack. By the time two or three hundred of him have been killed and captured the war will be at an end.

Civil Service Reform.

The Advisory Board of the Civil Service met in Washington Wednesday. Since the last meeting important changes have been made. The newly appointed members are Dorman B. Eaton of New York, in place of George William Curtis, resigned, and Samuel Shellabarger of Ohio, in place of Joseph Medill, resigned, and the other members are Alexander G. Cattell, New Jersey; Dawson A. Walker, Georgia; E. B. Elliot of the Treasury Department; Joseph H. Blackfan of the Post-office Department, and David C. Cox, formerly of the Interior Department, now Pension Agent.

Judge Walker, of Georgia, was unable to be present the first day, but is probably there now.

Louisiana.

Grant has at last cast the power of the administration on Kellogg's side in Louisiana, and ordered the opposition to Kellogg to stop.

As we have before stated, a fair trial has shown the weakness of the Kellogg dynasty, and its inability to maintain itself on popular support, the only true and proper basis of State government.

We have before us the issue of the New Orleans Herald of the 21st. It contains a report of an interview of a reporter of that paper with Kellogg, who boldly states that he will "kill the last d—d man that opposes the government."

The interference of Grant settles the matter definitely in favor of the usurper, and gives the Southern people one more grave cause of complaint against the Federal Administration.

☞ Mr. Buckalew has obtained the adoption, in a modified form, by the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, of the system of cumulative voting in the election of Judges. The Hare system of minority representation has been employed in England in ecclesiastical, social, and educational bodies, and, to a limited extent, in political elections. In this country it has been in partial operation in the elections of overseers at Harvard, and in some elections in Illinois. The principle is to secure, in cases where several persons are to be elected on the same ticket to the same grade of office, a representation of the minority.

In the section of the judiciary report adopted the other day at Philadelphia, it is enacted that in all elections of Judges, when two or more are to be elected for the same term of service, each voter shall have as many votes as there are Judges to be elected, and may give all his votes to a smaller number of persons than the whole number to be chosen, and the candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

Schell's Cat.

Augustus Schell, of New York, chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, is fond of cats. The following is related of him:

"Augustus Schell has a cat that he thinks more of than his own child, and it seems to me that the uglier it gets the more he lavishes good things upon it. It's a big black she cat, and has a short stump of a tail. It's no mouser, but the fondest creature for sleep I ever heard of. The old gentleman takes it to bed with him, and actually has a little night cap made for it, which he puts on and takes off himself."

As Schell has recently married, we shall expect him to stop his cat foolishness.

English Eulogy on Lee.

An English writer in the Edinburgh Review devotes some twenty pages to Robert E. Lee. The writer is one of cultured power. The magazine is a leading literary authority, and the article a fine specimen of elegant and forcible writing.

This is the estimate put on Lee. It sounds like the coming echo of posterity's inevitable verdict.

The day will come when the evil passions of the great civil strife will sleep in oblivion, and North and South do justice to each other's motives, and forget each other's wrongs. Then history will speak with clear voice of the deeds done on either side, and the citizens of the whole Union do justice to the memories of the dead, and place above all others the name of the great chief of whom we have written.

In strategy mighty, in battle terrible, in adversity as in prosperity a hero indeed, with the simple devotion to duty and the rare purity of the ideal Christian knight, he joined all the kingly qualities of a leader of men.

It is a wondrous future indeed that lies before America; but in her annals of years to come as in those of the past there will be found few names that can rival in unsullied lustre that of the heroic defender of his native Virginia, Robert Edward Lee.

Trade Depressed.

The New York Bulletin makes this candid confession:

"The almost universal dullness, indeed we may truthfully say depression, of business in this city is a matter of common notoriety; and, judging from the complaints we meet with in the papers from other sections, it may be safely concluded that a similar state of things is more or less general throughout the country. It is not that there is no demand for goods, nor yet, perhaps, that the aggregate sales of the season have thus far fallen materially below the volume of previous years; but rather that the demand comes on slowly, that business drags, that the wants of purchasers are not equal to the stocks provided for them, that the interior is buying later and more cautiously than usual, that sales have to be forced, that longer terms have to be offered in order to induce sales, and that collections with some sections are so tardy as to suggest caution respecting a large class of second rate accounts. As a consequence of this condition of things, the merchandise markets are weak, and the jobbers, in order to effect sales, have to sell many goods at a positive loss. These are by no means the features of a healthy trade."

The Bulletin ascribes this to defective banking. It says Congress must loosen its grasp on the banks.

Pilfering Poetics.

This little gem was published in the New Orleans Times. The Times says that a stricken youth in that office did them, though warned that trouble would come of such inflammable matter:

MARGUERITE.

She comes with tender eyes downcast,
And all her hair in shing bands;
Her robe is gray, divinely tipped
With the white wonder of her throat and hands.

Her little feet scarce bruise the flowers
That gem the sward whereon they tread;
Yet they would wake me if they touched
The grave where I was lying dead.

The next day somebody sent to the editor the lines, with the following attached, intimating plagiarism:

A CONFESSION—BY ALICE CARY.

"I know another damsel
With eyelids lowly weighed,
And so pale is she
That it seems to me
Like a blossom blown in the shade
Her hands are as white as charity,
And her voice is low and sweet,
And she runneth quick
To the sinful and sick,
And her name is Marguerite.
The broken and bowed in spirit
She maketh straight and whole
And I sit at her knee
And she sings to me,
And I love her with my soul."

The insinuated charge don't apply in this case.

The Times rhymester has beat Miss Cary two to one—or, in betting parlance, gone a dozen better.

Longstreet.

Longstreet, as commander of the Kellogg forces in Louisiana, appears to be having no easy time of it. That great and good man, Dr. Redfield, of the Cincinnati Commercial, thus writes to his paper:

General Longstreet is the commander of the Kellogg forces in Louisiana. These "forces" consist of a battery of artillery, a few companies of militia, the Metropolitan police of this city, and 75 cavalry.

The other day I saw an order from Kellogg to Lonustreet directing him to hold his forces well in hand, and in case of riotous demonstrations and collections of mobs, to "open fire at once." You can imagine that the position of Longstreet is one of some difficulty to a man of sensitive nature. He is the worst abused man in Louisiana, always excepting Kellogg. "Our best citizens" refuse to speak to him; ladies draw their skirts to one side in passing him upon the streets as if he was a leper. In the eyes of the New Orleans aristocracy, he has sunk too low to be noticed. In the public meetings here, he is denounced as a traitor, a renegade, a black-hearted deserter of his people, and, in fact, every epithet is thrown at him that malice can paint or ingenuity invent. But none of this provokes a response from Longstreet. He goes his way, courageous but sad, turning neither to the right nor the left, and paying no attention to the mud thrown at him. This dogged silence and impenetrable skin only provokes his enemies to new attacks. But he still says nothing, makes no reply, kicks back none at all. He is, indeed, a sort of unbreakable mystery to the people of Louisiana. They remember his great war record, his services for the South on a hundred hard-fought battle fields, but as the commander of usurper Kellogg's militia they fail to understand him.

The Good Book tells us of things that pass understanding. It must ever remain incomprehensible that a Southerner with Longstreet's Southern record should have so identified himself with the oppressors of his people.

The execration that he is receiving is no more extraordinary than his position.

Cotton—No. 38.

The receipts this week are 34,000 bales; 22,000 more than last year, and 6,000 less than two years since.

It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 27,000 bales, compared with 13,000 last year and 36,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns 6,600 bales, compared with 2,500 last year and 5,000 the year before.

The weather this week has been just as we wrote, two months ago, it was likely to be—changeable and rainy. The thermometer has averaged 81 degrees at noon; five days clear and pleasant, two days cloudy, warm and raining, with heavy rains at night. This week last year, the thermometer was 81 degrees at noon; four days clear and pleasant, and three days cloudy and showery.

Next week, last year, the thermometer was 77 degrees at noon; five days clear and pleasant, and three days cloudy and good rains. The rains were general all over the South.

It will be noticed how very regular the receipts keep along, each week, compared with last year; but one thing must be taken into account, that in the past three weeks the interior towns have decreased their stock 13,000 bales, compared with 1,000, same time, last.

The total receipts this week are but 1,000 bales over our estimate. The gulf ports show exhaustion, as they have fallen off, together, 40 per cent., compared with last week, whilst Norfolk and New York have increased the same per cent.

This last shows that the interior depots of the West are decreasing their stocks by shipping their cotton with through bills of lading direct to Europe via New York, as almost every bale received at Norfolk is shipped at once for New York.

The net receipts for the past three weeks have been 130 per cent. more than last year same time. But as the receipts for the next three weeks last year were steady 12,000 bales per week, and we expect this year they will decrease steadily, the per cent. will be much less.

We have now had rainy weather, and many times very heavy rains, all over the cotton growing region for four weeks, and the indications are the rains are not yet over. For three weeks the temperature was so low that neither cotton, grass nor weeds would grow well, but for this week it has been warm and wet; and as fine weather for all vegetation to grow as we ever saw. If the grass can be cleaned out of the cotton, and it is not too wet to plow, it will look as fine as possible, as there are generally good stands; but if the rain continues and the grass and weeds overrun the cotton, it will very soon be seriously damaged, as it was in 1871 when we had just such weather in May as we are having now. Then the rains came oftener and heavier in June. What will be the course of the weather this June no one can tell.

The market in New York has been quiet and dull all the week. Sales, 8,237 bales of spots and 60,000 bales of contracts. The same causes affecting the market that have done so for a month past.

The price of middlings have not changed in three weeks, and the sale of contracts has decreased 75,000 bales per week. This shows extreme dullness, and also shows that most dealers are waiting for some turn in the tide. We never knew so long a dull spell but twice In the spring of 1869 there was but little change for twelve weeks, up to last of May; after which, in consequence of small stocks of American, the price rose five cents.

In June of last year there was no change from 26 1-4, for middlings, for three weeks, up to last of the month; after which, in consequence of large stocks in Europe, (the stock in Liverpool alone being 300,000 more than the year before) the price fell rapidly five cents a pound. What will be the course this year, at the close of this dull spell, depends entirely upon what the mass of the dealers think of the situation—and they will be sure to act in the way that will be most to their advantage. The stock in New York is now about 15,000 bales less than last year, this date. Spinners have taken from Liverpool this week 39,000 bales of American, compared with 30,000 same week last year.

The market in Liverpool has been steady this week with medium sales. Total sales for trade and export 72,000 bales, against 82,000 last week; decrease all American The cause of this quieting off of the market has been the sudden rise of interest in England from four to six per cent. in two weeks; caused by the panic and financial convulsions in Austria, principally at Vienna. The fear of a spread of this trouble, so it would reach England, has caused a dullness in all trade; but the trouble is now believed to have blown over; and as money is easy again, loaning freely at five per cent. outside of the Bank of England, it is believed that institution will very soon reduce its rate of interest; and if it does so, it will have an encouraging effect upon trade generally.

There are now 215,000 bales of American cotton afloat for Liverpool, of which 50,000 will be due, and should be received there next week.

For the week ending may 16th, the receipts at Bombay were 54,000 bales; shipments to Great Britain 30,000; to Continent 8,000.

Gold is active in New York at 18¼ per cent., and money easy at five per cent. per annum.

We now have the pleasure of numbering the firm of Ellison & Co., Liverpool, England, among our exchanges. They publish a monthly cotton circular for private ciculation, which contains a very large amount of valuable statistics. In their circular of May 8th, which is now before us, they say, "It seems to us that prices have reached a very safe level; but we do not wish it to be inferred that we encourage the expectation of an advance, unless we have an immediate falling off in the American receipts."

We will now give some of the reasons that are given by the bulls and the bears why cotton should go up or down. The bulls argue there is but one hundred thousand bales of American cotton more in stock and afloat for Liverpool than last year this time. The price is four cents a pound lower, and the consumption of American is thirty-five per cent. greater. The total stock is one hundred thousand bales less. The profit of Manchester spinners is twenty per cent. more than last year. The price of coal is declining and will soon be comparatively low again. Now the panic is over in Austria money will soon be easy again. Exchange is at a fair price in New York, gold is high and rising, money is easy, and now, at last, the receipts show exhaustion of supply at several points. All these things, we grant; but then, on the other hand, the bears argue that there will be a plenty of American cotton, and another crop of possibly five millions is growing; that the price is too high, and will be four cents a pound lower next winter; that the dry goods trade in this country is very dull, prices declining all the time; and what is most important, there is no speculation, no life, in the cotton trade anywhere—either in this country or in Europe.

FUTURES.

We have nothing to add to what we have written, and will only refer our readers to our last three numbers on the above subject.

LOVE BEHIND THE BARS!

A Little Romance that Concerns New York Officials.

Mysterious Movements of Judicial Magnates.

Singular Pardon of a Beautiful Woman.

From the Chicago Times.]

NEW YORK, May 20.—An extraordinary story has been furnished to the papers of this city for publication. It includes, to quote the words of the writer, "Love and romance behind prison walls; mysterious movements of some of the highest officials in the country; the conditional pardon of a beautiful woman; her present whereabouts, etc." The woman referred to is none other than Mrs. Carrie E. Freeland. She was born in Massachusetts, and at this time is about forty years of age. Her name first came before the public in New Jersey in 1868 or 1869 in a divorce suit in which she endeavored to obtain a divorce and alimony, but failed. She again come to the front in Justice Dowling's court, where she had a man named Schræder arrested for seducing her daughter. During the examination she failed to produce evidence enough to hold the accused, and he was discharged. As he was about leaving the court room she sprung upon him with a knife and endeavored to stab him. The court officers quickly interfered, and wrenching the knife from her grasp secured her. She was arrested for an "assault to harm," and on June 28, 1870, was sentenced to be confined at hard labor in Sing Sing prison for four years. She reached her new home in a day or two afterward, and was assigned to appropriate quarters in the female department.

Shortly after the 1st of July last, a woman named Gildersleve arrived at the prison from Schenectady, and applied for the position of assistant matron. She told a sad story of want and privation, and presented excellent letters of recommendation. She obtained the position asked for. She was an incessant talker, and whenever occasion offered would refer to her acquaintance with one of the highest public officers in the country, whose name she gave the warden. She always spoke highly of the conduct of Mrs. Freeland, and took every opportunity to praise her. Early last night the distinguised official referred to made a trip up the Hudson River to Albany. On the 11th of April he left Albany in the afternoon on the New York special on the New York and Hudson River Railroad, when the train, to the surprise of the passengers, stopped at Sing Sing. It was in the gray of the evening and countenances could not be distinguished. But one person alighted from the train, and he was the official referred to. As he advanced toward the passenger rooms of the station, a woman emerged therefrom and met the official, and the two stood and talked together hurriedly, and in low tones for a period of five minutes, the train in the meantime waiting. When the conversation was concluded the woman, who was the assistant matron of Sing Sing prison, Mrs. Gildersleve, started for the prison. The official got aboard the waiting train again, and the cars started on once more. The next day, April 12th, last month, there came a pardon to Sing Sing prison for Mrs. Freeland, signed by Gov. Dix. On it is inscribed the following:

"Pardoned on condition that she leave the State, and stay out of the State unless for the temporary purpose of passing through the State."

This freed the woman at a period when her sentence was half served out. She left the prison in high glee, and was lost sight of for three weeks, when one day a splendid carriage and horses drew up in front of the main entrance to the prison office, and as a liveried footman opened the door of the barouch, a beautiful and superbly attired lady stepped from the vehicle and entered the office. She was politely received by the warden, when she inquired if she could see a convict named Henry Christie. While the messenger was absent the warden said to the clerk: "Now, when Christie comes you watch that woman, for I believe she is Mrs. Freeland." The clerk did as requested, and soon ascertained that the warden's idea was correct. It was [illegible] that the meeting was a very warm and enthusiastic one, and the department of Mrs. Freeland proved conclusively that she was infatuated with Christie, who is employed as a waiter in the prison dining-room. When the interview was ended, Mrs. Freeland entered her carriage again, and was driven away. In a few days after a package arrived at the prison for Christie from Mrs. Freeland, and contained 15 or 20 illustrated newspapers and magazines, in the flash order. Upon the margins of [illegible] was written "My dear Harry," "My dear" "Poor dear Harry," etc., etc. Owing to the character of the papers and books, the warden refused to allow Christie to have them. The next day several letters came from Mrs. Freeland to Christie, dated Astor House, New York. As all letters addressed to the prisoners have to be opened by the warden, it transpired that these letters were filled with burning words of love and affection, couched in the most beautiful terms and in elegant handwriting. About this time Mrs. Gildersleve, the assistant matron, suddenly asked leave to visit New York, and it was granted. It is known that she and that within a few days they have been making arrangements to locate themselves permanently in New York city.

The above strange story has hitherto been known to but three or four persons. All the surroundings are of a mysterious character, and within a week a woman whose name is notorious throughout the length and breadth of the land, and who has the whole history of the affair down to the most minute detail in her possession, has been appealed to for its suppression, as it was feared she would use the name of the official spoken of. Mrs. Gildersleve, the assistant matron, has been removed from her position. It is a singular fact that the news of the pardoning of Mrs. Freeland, though happening over a month ago, is now for the first time communicated to the public. According to the author of this strong narrative, the official referred to occupies one of the most exalted positions in the land. His name transpired in connection with the Credit Mobilier frauds. The woman appealed to for suppression of the story is a prominent advocate of the woman's rights movement.

☞ The Danbury News advises every one to close the doors of their bed-room before retiring. As it says, "You may have to get up in the night to do it, and closing the door with your nose is one of the lost arts."

Personal Items.

Bismarck consumes a keg of beer every two days. Great man, Bismarck.

Barnum spent $6,000 for advertising in Boston.

Grant was fifty-one years old last Sunday.

A woman in Fort Madison, Iowa, was expelled from the church for putting her fingers in her ears while a man whom she disliked was praying.

The farmers' granges in Iowa have declared D. W. Adams, Grand Master of the National Grange and Past Master of the State Grange, to be their choice for Governor.

Daily Condensations.

Cleveland girls answer "you bet" when marriage is proposed.

A Philadelphia belle has been counting her fans, and she finds that she has six hundred and five, all presented by her admirers.

Cairo, Egypt, has over one thousand restaurants or cafes, and nearly one hundred public baths.

Gen. Halleck left $430,000 worth of consolation to widowhood. She has gone to California.

New York will have no more corporal punishment in her public schools.

Iowa has 3,540 libraries, containing [illegible],000 volumes.

An exclusively colored life assurance company has been organized in Nashville.

Tennessee News.

The revival of religion in the Methodist Church in Murfreesboro, has resulted in 85 conversions.

A gentleman of this State has patented a propeller wheel, which, it is claimed, will propel a vessel at higher rate of speed, and with the same amount of steam power, than any screw now in use.

Forty-six dollars worth of stamps were abstracted from the Knoxville post-office on Thursday last.

The Farmers' Convention will meet in Knoxville on the 27th instant.

The Chattanooga Times says: Mr. Calhoun, of Connecticut, will probably be the new Superintendent on the Alabama and Chattanooga Road.

The cut worm is making sad havoc in the corn and clover fields of East Tennessee.

The rains of the past ten days have materially injured the growing crops in West Tennessee.

☞ The latest joke at Brigham Young's expense is perpetrated by a Pennsylvania paper, which says, "some chap thought he would play a joke on Brigham Young, so he gained access to a list of his wives, and added twenty-seven names thereto—Mary Jane Young, Josephine Ann Young, Sarah Belinda Young, etc. The next time Brigham called the roll twenty-seven didn't answer to their names, so he concluded that they had died since the last roll call, and putting a few more inches of crape on his hat, looked as sad as possible, but has not yet detected the joke.—*Exchange.*

GALLANTLY RESCUED.—The Savannah Republican of Thursday says:

At the Presbyterian picnic given at Montgomery yesterday a little boy named Hampton, 11 years old, fell overboard of a yacht and sunk beneath the water. Mr. Hoboken King boldly plunged in, and after diving and making considerable search came to the surface, succeded in finding the little fellow, who was almost given up as lost in the strong undercurrent, and gallantly swam ashore with him. When *terra firma* was reached the rescued and his brave rescuer were nearly exhausted. On regaining his breath little Kempton's first words were: "Thank God—where's my hat?"

AMERICAN CORN FOR EXPORT.—The Pittsburg Commercial says the low price of corn in the United States seems to have created a large foreign demand for the staple instead of wheat. According to a late report of the Bureau of statistics, there was exported 51,931'282 bushels for the fifteen months ending September 30, 1872, against 19,441,716 bushels for the corresponding period to September 30, 1871; while of wheat there was shipped 45,751,255 bushels for the fifteen months ended September 30, 1872, against 36,872,712 bushels in the similar period to September 30, last year. The difference in the present rates of wheat and corn is considerably greater than it was during the period to which these statistics refer, and it is probable that the present summer will show a still larger increase in the foreign consumption of the latter important breadstuff staple.

ICE TOSSED!

THE STORY OF THE DRIFT.

Graphic Recital of the Six Months on an Ice-Floe.

ABANDONED BY ALL, SAVE GOD.

Three Months of Night.

St. Johns, N. F., May 14, 1873.

The departure of the Polaris expedition, under the command of Captain Hall, in the year 1871, is a fact well known, as also her visit to this port in July of that year, and her departure hence in the same month for Greenland, preparatory to her final departure for the Arctic regions. After taking additional supplies from the U. S. steamship Congress, at Disco, she sailed to Upernavik. In August Captain Hall sent his adieu to civilization from Tussisack, and from that time the Polaris was not heard from until now—May, 1873.

THE LONG SUSPENSE.

Notwithstanding that almost innumerable rumors had become disseminated, through the medium of the Scotch and Danish vessels, as to the fate and fortune of the Polaris, it is now an undeniable fact that from her departure in 1871, up to May, 1873—a period of nearly two years—no authentic report of her condition or progress had reached the civilized world. That information is now announced from the Island of Newfoundland; for, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1873, the steamship Tigress, owned by Messrs. Harvey & Co. of this port, while engaged in the prosecution of the Newfoundland seal fishery in the latitude 53 1 north, providentially steamed in a dense fog upon a floe of ice, which proved to be the some time habitation (actually) of nineteen living human creatures of the Arctic steamship Polaris, who had arrived thus far south by the agency, though at the bitter mercy of the winds, waves, storms and frozen convulsions of the Northern Atlantic Ocean. They had drifted on a scanty surface of ice and beyond the sight of land 1,500 miles during the winter months, without food or clothing to be tolerated by ordinary mortals. But a further description of these ravages of dire necessity anon. The famously rugged and inhospitable rock coasts of Newfoundland proved a safe and acceptable asylum to these unrivalled denizens of Polarity.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

That nineteen souls, several of them children, and one only born into this world but a few days before, should exist on drifting ice for six months, resting upon an ocean of proverbial uncertainty, now placidly reposing in perfect calm, now lashed into more than demoniacal fury by the maddening drafts and currents of Polar regions, and constantly situated in opposition with inevitable destruction from bergs and wildly careering mountains and fields, impelled by various influences, is almost incredible enough to be regarded as beyond the scope of purely human experiment.

Then, giving up all hope of present rescue, they built snow houses on the ice, reconciled to make them their home for the season.

These huts were houses of snow, constructed of a circular form at the base, gradually converging towards the top; the sides, surmounted by a block of snow, which formed the roof, leaving a small hole for ventilation.

The entrance was a small vacuum at the base, barely large enough for a man to crawl through. Any greater space would destroy the usefulness of the house by allowing access to the cold and wind. These houses, while the weather continues hard and dry, are warm and tolerably comfortable, but on the first appearance of wet or thaw have generally to be abandoned. The disposition of the Esquimaux to consumption is attributable, among other causes, to this method of life, constantly exposing themselves to the damp cold of their melting huts.

Their food from this time was a prudent allowance of such provisions as they had, with a large proportion of seal flesh fat, and, subsequently, when the seals were scarce, even seal skins.

Three of the huts were for dwelling houses and one for a storehouse. In one lived Captain Tyson, Joe, and Hannah, his wife, and one child; in the second, Hans Christian, wife and four children; in the third, Mr. Myers and eight men. These huts were built side by side on the floe, and were continuously occupied from November to April, when they were

COMPELLED TO ABANDON THEM.

They had no materials for fire except old rags and blubber—both scarce—which had to be used very sparingly, and only when it was necessary to warm their scanty allowance of food, so that for nearly the whole six months they were without fire, a peculiarly distressing position under the circumstances, especially as these huts, unless heated artificially, are extremely cold.

THE ARCTIC WINTER.

The darkness of the Arctic night, which lasts a long time, and commences about December 1, prevented the catching of seals or other animals except by accident. The sun disappeared and did not reappear until the end of January or beginning of February. During this period day was not distinguishable from night, except by means of a streak of light on the southern horizon, which, however, afforded no light to our unfortunate wanderers. It was a darkness unlike the darkness of southern latitudes. There was no balmy breath of night; all was cold and cheerless, and desolate. Day succeeded to day, and still the darkness continued. Gradually the eye became accustomed to it, and objects which at the first were dim and indistinct could be plainly discerned at a distance. The Esquimaux of the party were, of course, used to the long, dark winter, and thought lightly of it, but it was not so with the Americans and the other members of the expedition. Some of them had had experience in northern latitudes, but never such a trying one as this, and their hearts might have well failed them when they thought of the dreary prospect which spread out before them. Those who read this narrative in their comfortable homes can form but a faint conception of the sufferings which these people endured. The greatest privation which the darkness occasioned was that it put a stop for the time to the seal hunting, which to the crew was

THE CHIEF MEANS OF SUSTENANCE.

The dark color of the animal prevented it from being seen at any distance, and the pursuit of it in the midst of the darkness was attended with so many perils that few had the temerity to engage it. Even the Esquimaux, who were familiar with the habits of the seal and knew its every movement, refrained almost entirely from hunting it during the Stygian darkness.

It must not be understood from this that the Arctic Winter's night does not vary in duration as it lasts months longer in some latitudes than in others; but it must be remembered that drifting south, they were gradually diminishing the period of that darkness which reigned at Northumberland Island and approaching the extending light of "other days." In the latter part of February they lived principally on birds—dovekeys—which were picked up between the ice cracks.

The description of seal taken in the North is called by the natives "netsik" and another known as the "bearded seal." It is short and chunky, and smaller than the better known harps of the Newfoundland shores.

The provisions lasted until the last of February, when the party had to fall back upon the rifle and seals and birds.

THE SUN APPEARED ON THE HORIZON

on the 19th of January for the first time after its disappearance in November, rising at half-past 12 P. M. After the sun set there was twilight for six or seven hours. The days after that rapidly grew longer until the party was picked up.

On the last of February they had remaining of their provisions brought from the vessel only two pounds of pemican and 120 pounds of bread—the latter wet and mouldy. One of the boats was cut up to make fuel to melt the ice into water to drink. During the time they were without blubber their provisions were eaten cold.

The natives were very faithful in their exertions to kill seals during the months of darkness; but, as said before, they rarely succeeded, the difficulties and dangers attending the undertaking being very great. Starvation now stared the party in the face, and the return of the sun, though it gave some promise of succor, found every one, even the most hopeful, cheerless and despondent. But work and action were necessary to sustain life, and Captain Tyson set an example of energy and industry which was imitated by all.

A lot of Esquimaux dogs drifted on the floe, most of which Hans and his family regaled themselves upon. The whites were at that time a little delicate, but would subsequently, they say, have

EATEN A ROAST DOG.

Captain Tyson says he wanted the men to save the dogs, kill and store them up for a more hungry day; but they would not, not thinking at the time that they would eat seals' entrails, etc., afterwards.

After the provisions gave out the men ate not only the flesh and fat of the seals they were fortunate enough to get, but also the bones, skins, entrails, and all intestines and appurtenances. Captain Tyson showed us two of his front teeth, broken by chewing up frozen seal bones while at times it was considered a great luxury to get a lump of blubber to hold in the mouth and suck, to keep out the cold. The people confined themselves for days together to their huts during the cold drifts, spending the time sleeping, wrapped up in skins.

In March they got among the seals and procured plenty of meat, upon which they were entirely supported after that.

Georgia Western Railroad.

From the Talladega Reporter and Watchtower.]

Many of our citizens a little demoralized by the result of the efforts to secure the Savannah and Memphis Road have been indulging in gloomy apprehensions as to the prospects of the Georgia Western. Major Campbell Wallace's resignation had a discouraging effect, and the weak kneed were disposed to look through blue spectacles.

Talladega has a little too much pluck and vim to be demoralized by one defeat or to be cast down by any single disaster. So heads up, steady your nerves, rally your energies, gather your resources, and display something of the bold energy and high courage which has characterized Talladega, and given it a name and an influence which few towns of the same size ever possessed.

The prospects for the Georgia Western are by no means gloomy. Major Wallace, it is true, has resigned, in consequence, we presume, of disagreement with the City Council of Atlanta, on the question of subscription to the road. We are gratified to learn, however, that neither he nor the people of Atlanta, have any idea of abandoning this important enterprise. They are now hampered by the City Council, it is said, but the people of the city are fully alive to the importance of this work and ready to give the helping hand.

Col. L. P. Grant, the President elect, is now in Texas, but will be at home during the present week. He is said to be the largest property holder in Atlanta, and one of the safest and most experienced railroad men of the South and a man of sterling integrity. Maj. Wallace thus indorses him. There is thought to be no doubt about his accepting the position. Major Wallace writes that the President will visit Talladega, soon after he gets home, with the engineers, and that it is his intention to come with him. Major Wallace believes that his resignation will not retard the work.

Now this is all encouraging, and our people must arouse themselves and be prepared to meet these gentlemen and take hold of this enterprise with that determined energy which will insure success. This is the road of first importance to us now. It gives us the immediate prospect of a direct communication with the Atlantic sea board. It will lift us out of the reach of local tariffs and way schedules. It will in short give a competing line which secures low freights and enables our town to buy cotton at the highest prices and furnish goods at the lowest rates.

These advantages will furnish inducements which will invite trade and increase the importance of Talladega as a market town. It will draw capital, awaken enterprise, arouse latent energy and give new life and influence to our growing town. The extension of this road West will place us in close connection with the coal fields, start furnaces and smoke stacks, that will put machinery in motion and at once place us on a firm footing as a live city.

About Books.

A portrait and sketch of Bret Harte appears in Scribner's Monthly for June.

Welshmen are soon to have Dickens' "Screwed Over" into their own language.

The British and Foreign Bible Society are now engaged in the translation of the Bible into Japanese.

Dr. George Walton, of Cincinnati, has written a book about the "Mineral Springs of the United States."

Swinburne derives his inspiration from opium.

The Russian Government will shortly publish a grand work on Peter the Great.

Points from the Press.

According to Florida papers, fleas have increased there to such an extent that all the inhabitants are suffering from phlebitis.

Winona, Minn., hasn't an Italian opera, nor even a circus; so to afford amusement to the elite of the population, a gentleman named Simpson whipped his wife in public last week, receiving much applause from a crowded and enthusiastic audience.

The French wine crop is reported to be entirely destroyed by frost. The estimated loss in the Gironde is 40,000,000 francs. Still Johannesberger wine can be found at all of our hotels in America.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

For over FORTY YEARS this

PURELY VEGETABLE.

LIVER MEDICINE HAS PROVED TO BE THE

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Complaint and its painful offspring, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, CHILLS AND FEVER, etc., etc.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original Genuine powders

The Prepared.

a Liquid form of SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before,).....$1.00 per package.
Sent by mail..... 1.00

☞ CAUTION. ☜

Buy no Powders or Prepared Simmon's Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LIBRARY GIFT CONCERT.

90 DAYS' POSTPONEMENT.

A Full Drawing Certain.

$500,000 in Bank to Pay Gifts.

10,000 Cash Gifts Paid in Full.

$100,000 for only $10.

ENOUGH of the 100,000 tickets issued for the Third Grand Gift Concert, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, having been sold to insure a full drawing, and the wish having been universally expressed that the $10 000 cash gifts offered should be drawn in full and paid in full without any scaling down, as heretofore, the management with the concurrence of the trustees, have determined to allow ninety days more for the sale of the remnant of tickets left on hand. The concert and distribution advertised for April 8 is therefore postponed to Tuesday, July 8, 1873, on which day, and no other, they will positively and unequivocally take place in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

At this grand concert the following cash gifts will be distributed by lot and paid in full to the ticket-holders who draw them:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift				$100,000
" " " "				50,000
" " " "				25,000
" " " "				20,000
" " " "				10,000
" " " "				5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000	each	....	24,000
50 " " "	500	"	....	25,000
80 " " "	400	"	....	32,000
100 " " "	300	"	....	30,000
150 " " "	200	"	....	30,000
590 " " "	100	"	....	59,000
9,000 " " "	10	"	....	90,000
Total, 10.000 Gifts all Cash				$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts in full is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Droves' Bank of Louisville, and set aside for that purpose, and can only be used for that purpose, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., April 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, five hundred thousand dollars, which has been set apart by the managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only.

R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

The party, therefore, who holds the ticket drawing the capital gift will get $100,000 in greenbacks, and so of the $50,000 gift, the $25,000, the $20 000, the $10.000, the $5,000, and all the other gifts, 10,000 in number, amounting to $500,000

The remnant of unsold tickets will be furnished to those who first apply (orders accompanied by the money always having preference over agents) at the following prices: Whole tickets $10; halves, $5; and quarters, $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 56 for $500, 113 for $1,000, and 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $10 worth of tickets at a time.

The concert and distribution of gifts will begin at 6 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, July 8, in Public Library hall, and the following will be the order of proceedings: 1st. Music by orchestral band 2d. Placing of tags (one for each ticket sold) in large wheel. 3d Placing of gifts in small wheel. 4th. Music by orchestral band. 5th. Explanatory remarks by the President. 6th. Drawing of first half of gifts. 7th. Music by orchestral band. 8th Drawing of last half of gifts. 9th. Placing of large wheel with tags in hands of committee appointed by audience. 10th, Grand orchestral concert.

The music on this grand occasion will be the best that can be procured, and the gentlemen who count and place the tags and gifts in the wheels and superintend the drawing and keep the record of the drawn numbers will be chosen from the best known and most trustworthy citizens of the State. All will be so conducted as to be a perfect guarantee against complaint from any just source.

The payment of gifts will begin on Saturday, July 12th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Tickets drawing gifts must be presented at room No. 4, Public Library building, where cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the holder, will be given for the tickets. All gifts not called for in 6 months from the drawing, will be turned over to the Public Library fund.

For full particulars send for circulars.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky.

Phillips & Crew, and Retwine & Fox, Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.
april 20—d Mon and Thu and weow1july1

DOORS,
SASHES,
BLINDS,

WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, NEWELS,
AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS.
LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES.
ORDER WORK SOLICITED.
SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PRICE LISTS.
KEOCH & THORNE,
254 AND 256 CANAL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
nov26-d1yr

Thomaston Hotel,
Thomaston,.....Georgia.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the above House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally that no effort will be spared to make it a first-class Hotel, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who will favor him their patronage. Rates reasonable.
sep10-d1f H. T. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

ARE ENDORSED AND PRESCRIBED BY MORE leading Physicians than any other Tonic or Stimulant now in use. They are

A SURE PREVENTIVE.

For Fever and Ague Intermittents, Biliousness and all disorders arising from malarious causes. They are highly recommended as an ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, and in cases of INDIGESTION are invaluable. As an APPETIZER and RESTORATIVE, and in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY they have never in a single instance failed in producing the most happy results. They are particularly

BENEFICIAL TO FEMALES,

Strengthening the body, invigorating the mind, and giving tone and elasticity to the whole system. The HOME BITTERS are compounded with the greatest of care, and so as to eliminate the rare medicinal qualities contained in the roots of PLEASANT TO THE TASTE and at the same time combining as many remedial agents endorsed by the medical fraternity as the best known to the Pharmacopeia. It costs but little to give them a fair trial, and

Every Family should Have a Bottle.

No preparation in the world can produce so many unqualified endorsements by physicians of the very highest standing in their profession.

Endorsed also by the Clergy and the leading denominational papers.

REV. WM. R. BABCOCK, the oldest Methodist minister in St. Louis, says the Home Bitters were most grateful in contributing to the restoration of my strength, and an increase of appetite.

OSCEOLA MO., June 25, 1871.

Persons greatly debilitated, as I have been, and who require a TONIC OR STIMULANT, need seek for nothing better than the Home Bitters. R. W. COPP,
Presiding Elder M. E. Church, Platte City District.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL,
St. Louis Mo., Oct. 6, 1872.

JAMES A. JACKSON & Co.—I have examined the formula for making the "Home Stomach Bitters," and used them in this hospital the last four months. I consider this most valuable tonic and stimulant now in use. S. H. MELCHER,
Resident Physician in charge U. S. Marine Hospital.

JAMES A. JACKSON & Co.—Gentlemen: As you have communicated to the medical profession the recipe of the "Home Bitters," it cannot, therefore be considered as a patent medicine, no patent having been taken for it. We have examined the formula for making the "Home Bitters," and unhesitatingly say the combination is one of rare excellence, all the articles used in its composition are the best of the class to which they belong, being highly Tonic, Stimulant, Stomachic, Carminitive, and slightly Laxative. The mode of preparing them is strictly in accordance with the rules of pharmacy. Having used them in our private practice, we take pleasure in recommending them to all persons desirous of taking Bitters, as being the best Tonic and Stimulant now offered to the public. FRANK G. PORTER,
Prof. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, College of Physicians, and late member Board of Health.
L. C. BOISLINIERE Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, St. Louis Med. College.
DRAKE McDOWELL, M. D.,
Late Pros't. Mo. Medical College.
E. A. CLARK, M. D.,
Prof. Surgery, Mo. Medical College and late Resident Physician City Hospital, St. Louis Missouri.
HERBERT PRIMM, Prof. Practical Pharmacy, St. Louis College of Pharmacy.
J. C. WHITEHILL, Ed. Medical Archives.

ALF. HEACOCK, M. D. — Dr. C. V. F. Lowrie,
C. GEISER, M. D. — S. GRATZ MOSES, M. D.
C. A. WARE, M. D. — W. A. WILCOX, M. D.
E. C. FRANKLIN, M. D.,
Prof. Surgery, Homœopathic Medical College.
T. J. YANTINE, M. D., — T. G. COMSTOCK, M. D.,
Prof. of Midwifery and Diseases of Women, College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons.
JOHN T. TEMPLE, M. D.,
Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri.
JNO. CONLEMAN, M. D., Lecturer On Diseases of Children, Homœopathic College of Missouri.
CHARLES VASTINE, M. D.,
Prof. of Physiology, Homœopathic Medical College of Mo.
JOHN HARTMAN, M. D., Prof. Clinical Medicine, Col. Homœopathic Physicians and Surg's.

They are superior to all other Stomach Bitters.
ENNO SANDERS, Analytical Chemist.
No Bitters in the world can excel them.
SIMON HIRSCH, Analytical Chemist.

Eminent Physicians of Chicago.

The formula for the Home Bitters has been submitted to us, and we believe them to be the best tonic and stimulant for general use now offered to the public.

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H. S. HAHN, M. D. — Prof. Chemistry, Rush Medical College.
B. MCVICAR, M. D., — J. B. WALKER, M. D.,
NOR'M. S. BARNES, M. D., — T. S. HOYNE, M. D.,
R. LUDLAM, M. D. — THOS. T. ELLIS, M. D.,
JAS. A. COLLINS, M. D., — J. A. HAHN, M. D.

Eminent Physicians in Cincinnati.

Nearly all of whom are Professors in one or the other of the Medical Colleges.

No other Bitters have ever been offered to the public embracing so many valuable remedial agents.

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C. B. MUNCLAIN, M. D., — G. W. HOLLE, M. D.,
W. T. TALLIAFERRO, M. D., — J. J. QUINN, M. D.,
J. H. BUCKNER, M. D., — W. R. WOODWARD, M. D.,
G. A. DOHERTY, M. D., — R. S. WAYNE, Chemist,
C. WOODWARD, M. D., — G. K. TAYLOR, M. D.,
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The Home Bitters are an invaluable remedy for indigestion and diseases arising from malarial causes.

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in charge of City Hospital, — M. R. HOPSON, M. D.,
J. M. ROBSON, M. D., — PAUL OTEY, M. D.,
H. W. PURNELL, M. D., — M. A. ERSKINE, M. D.,
SANDFORD BELL, M. D., — JOS. E. LYNCH, M. D.,

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And Hundreds of Others

in all parts of the North, West and South.

J. E. GARNER, M. D., Milwaukee.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, March 27, 1871.

JAMES A. JACKSON & Co.—Having examined the formula of the "Home Stomach Bitters," I have prescribed them in my practice for some time, and pronounce them the best Tonic Bitters now in use. P. H. MCMAHON, M. D.

☞ For sale by all druggists and grocers.

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Laboratory 105 and 107 N. Second St., St. Louis Missouri.

FOR SALE BY

WEST & EDWARDS,
PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Sims House.
LA GRANGE, GEORGIA,
THOMAS W. McGEE.....Proprietor.

THIS House is undergoing the most thorough repairs and will be fitted out in the next few days with new Furniture. The traveling public will find the very best the market affords. Charges moderate.
jan10-d1f

THE McAFEE HOUSE,
At Smithville, Georgia,

IS KEPT in the most elegant style. The outwar trains from Macon dine at Smithville, and the traveling public will find at this House first-class accommodations. Give him a call. june8— tf

BARTOW HOUSE,
MRS. E. M. STOVALL, PROPRIETRESS,
Cartersville.....Georgia.

THIS House has been remodeled and refurnished throughout, and is kept in the best style
june27—d1f

Madison House.
MADISON, GEORGIA.

TRAVELERS, invalids and families will find this one of the best hotels in the South. Porters at all the trains who will take care of baggage. Terms reasonable. FISH & MORGAN,
apr13—d1f Proprietors.

CANNON HOUSE,
Recently St. James Hotel,
Marietta Street.....Gate City Block,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BOARD PER DAY, $2. Three or four good rooms for families. mar6—d1f

Double Entry Book-Keeper.

A GENTLEMAN of twenty years' practical experience desires the position of Book-Keeper in some first-class house in this city. Good references will be given.
Apply at this office. jan17-d1f

NEW HOTEL
PALMETTO, - - GEORGIA.
W. Jackson House
is now open to the Traveling Public.
jan15-d1f W. JACKSON, Proprietor.

Wayside House
RINGGOLD, GEORGIA,

IS now open for the reception of guests, together with transportation to Catoosa Springs and all other accessible places of note, at reasonable prices. All pains will be taken to render guests comfortable by A. J. HEALAN & LADY.
feb28—d1f

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18,000 of these Favorite Instruments now in use in this country and Europe. They have been awarded 35 Gold and Silver Medals.

Every Piano warranted for Five Years.

THE KNABE PIANOS ARE THE CHEAPEST BECAUSE THEY ARE THE BEST.

See Prices for Other Pianos:

$300, $315, $325, $350, $400 to $1,500

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$65, $85, $100, $125, $150, to $500,

We keep on hand and offer to the public a large assortment of

PIANOS, ORGANS,
GUITARS, VIOLINS,
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FLUTES, DRUMS,
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The Largest Stock of Sheet Music in the City.

Illustrated Catalogues of PIANOS and ORGANS furnished on application. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. Address or call on

PHILLIPS, CREW & FREYER,
Atlanta, Ga.

AN EASY WAY TO PAY FOR

Pianos and Organs.

One Dollar per Day will Buy a Piano.

Fifty Cents a Day will Buy an Organ.

Send all orders to

Phillips, Crew & Freyer,

MRS. E. M. STOVALL,

PROPRIETRESS of The Barlow House) Cartersville, Ga. Having recently taken charge of this House, she has thoroughly renovated and refurnished it, in all its departments, and is now prepared to afford to the traveling public entertainment adequate to the times, at moderate prices. She has also secured additional suits of rooms, is prepared to accommodate a few families with Board. Summer visitors will find Cartersville one of the healthiest localities in the South.
apr24-d1f P. S. SHELMAN.

FAIRBURN HOTEL,
By MRS. E. McLARIN,
Fairburn.....Georgia
☞ Board per Day $2. ☜

THE Morning Trains from Atlanta to West Point, Georgia, breakfast at this House. Three trains breakfast daily. may18—d1f

CONYERS HOTEL,
By D. P. SMITH,
(Successor to E. Thorn.)

THIS HOUSE is within one hundred yards of the Railroad, has been thoroughly renovated and supplied with new furniture. Give him a call, and he guarantees to give entire satisfaction

Hammett House,
JONESBORO.....GEORGIA.

THIS HOTEL is the regular Eating House on the Macon and Western Railroad, and is convenient to the central part of the town. The house has been remodelled and refitted, and the table will always be supplied with the best fare which the market affords. The Proprietor will spare no pains or expense to please his patrons. Mrs. Hammett, (formerly Mrs. Watkins, of Palmetto,) is connected with the house, and would be pleased to see her old friends.
sep28— jan15—d1f

NATIONAL HOTEL,
(FORMERLY TIBBS HOUSE.)
Dalton, Ga.
O'NEILL & BARCLAY, Prop'rs.
R. P. O'NEILL. JOHN BARCLAY.
jan26-d1f

THE COUCHE HOUSE,
KINGSTON, GEORGIA,
T. R. COUCHE.....PROPRIETOR.

THE Proprietor of this establishment would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious Hotel is now finished and ready for the reception of visitors. His rooms are all large and comfortable, and are now being furnished with new furniture throughout, and his guests may rest assured that nothing will be left undone to make them comfortable. He pledges himself that his table will be supplied with the very best the market affords. The excellent climate and delightful water of this section of Georgia, is rapidly bringing Kingston to the attention of our low country friends.
k18—d1f

Madison House,
Madison, Georgia,
P. B. WOODARD.....Proprietor.
mar26-d1f

KENNESAW HOUSE,
MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

WILL make liberal terms to Winter Boarders
Only one hours' ride from Atlanta.
Address FLETCHER & FREYER.
oct27—d1f Proprietors.

McDowell House,
NEWNAN, GA.,
L. P. Thomas, Proprietor.
apr13—d1f

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

DAN MCDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAmental Plasterers. Orders promptly attended to. Office at Simmons & Hunt's store, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. apr13—d1f

LAWYERS.

EMORY SPEER, Lawyer, Athens, Georgia.—As Solicitor General, will attend the Courts of Clarke, Jackson, Walton, Gwinnett, Hall, Banks, Franklin, Habersham, White, Rabun, and give attention to collections and other claims.
mar15—d1y

Z. D. HARRISON, Attorney at Law, will practice in the Superior Court of Fulton county, the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court, at Atlanta. Office, No. 23, Capitol building. mar. 9-d1y

JESSE S. THASHER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Norcross, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made. dec19-d13

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Ga. Georgia. nov16—d12m

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Decatur street.
☞ Special attention given to Collections.
apr13—d1y

FRANK S. LUPTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Coweta, Douglas, Fayette, Heard, Merriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may15—d1y

J. A. SIMS, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apr27-1y

ERSKINE LOUEUR. WARREN C. WINSLOW.
LOUEUR & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in Southwest Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents. july22—d1y

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Elbert, Glascock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin, Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr13-d1y

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. R. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. jan1-d1f

SENOIA HOTEL,
SENOIA, GEORGIA,
W. H. STILLWELL, Proprietor
may18—d1f

A WOMAN'S DREAM.

De Bouge wrote the memoirs of Madame Desbordes-Valmore, the poetess, whom Alfred de Vigny said possessed "the finest female mind of our time;" and Harriet W. Preston translates one of Madame's poems as follows, calling it "A Woman's Dream:"

"Wilt thou begin thy life again,
O woman of the whitening hair?
Become a child, with shining train
Of angel children in the air?
Wilt feel thy mother's kisses press
Those cradled warmly at her feet?
"What! find my vanished Eden? Yes,
Ah, yes, my God! It was so sweet!"

"Wilt thou in blissful faith resume
Thy sires fond shelter as of old,
While breathing innocent perfume,
The white flowers of thy heart unfold?
Back to thy vernal happiness,
Fly like a bird on pinions fleet?"
"Might but that joy continue—yes,
Ah, yes my God! It was so sweet!"

"Wilt thou unlearn thy sorry lore,
And shyly keep life's leaves between,
And, feeding youngest hopes once more,
Forget the winters thou hast seen?
The daised banks, the dove of peace,
The morning freshness, round thy track;
Shall these return?" "My God! ah, yes!
All but the wayside graves give back!

"Have, then, thy wish! Thy steps retrace!
Flowers, perfume, song, be things once more!
Yet shall time lead the to thee place
Of tears as surely as before.
Rekindle Passion's fires, and view
Their baleful radiance!"
"What! light those earth-born flames anew?
Ah, no, my Savior! Take me hence.

WHAT HAVE WE DONE?

What have we done in the months gone by
To lift the weight from the hearts that sigh?
To cheer the souls that have prayed to die?

Have we raised a brother with sin bowed down,
And shown the way "by the cross" to the crown?
Have we ever given a smile for a frown?

Have we made the heart of the orphan glad?
Have we given joy to the widow sad?
Have we planted good and uprooted the bad?

Have we borne a part of their sorrow and care
Have we kept one out of the tempter's snare?
Have we done our duty (tho' hard to bear)?

Have we given aid to the "weak and oppress"?
The outcast, the wanderer, the poor and distressed?
Have we lived for others, blessing while blest?

Are there no regrets in this quarter's review?
Are its added accounts all faithful and true
In duty to God and Humanity too?

A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

A STORY.

By Maria Jourdan Westmoreland,

Author of "Heart-Hungry," "Clifford Troup," etc.

Written expressly for THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART I.

"There's nothing half so sweet in life
As love's young dream."

A delicious tenor fell softly upon the midnight air, and Hugh and I sat in the back parlor listening breathlessly. It was my last night in the classic town of A——, and as a delicate compliment some of the students came to serenade me. The song was "Annie Laurie," and by the guitar accompaniment and the exquisite melody of the voice, knew rw the singer to be Fred Trezvant—the boon companion, the sworn friend of Hugh Ellis, who sat clasping my hand, and to whom I had plighted my troth. The lights were burning low—the room was filled with the odor of flowers. Hugh's heart beat close to mine—as he leaned over me, his breath seemed to touch my cheek, and I was happy as an angel in heaven—for I loved and was beloved. The moment was one of ecstacy—one of unuttered bliss—for there is nothing in after-life—no success, however brilliant—not even the homage of the world itself—that can compare to the happiness the heart feels in its first realization of "love's young dream."

Commencement Day was over—the students had returned to their homes for the vacation—the gay crowd had dispersed, but still I lingered. Wherefore? It was Hugh's home. I could not say that I remained in that bracing air for my health, for unfortunately my health was perfect. So I said I disliked a crowd, and would wait until the crowd had gone. At length I could plead this excuse no longer, and so I said each day, "I will go to-morrow." But when the morrow came, and Hugh said: "Do not go," I yielded to his importunities, and the desires of my own heart, and remained. Finally, however, a letter from my mother, who was in delicate health, settled the much vexed question of going, and, sustained by a courage which was born of necessity, I appointed a day for my departure.

Hugh was silent when I told him I was going, and what I felt was expressed in tears.

It was past midnight—the serenaders were gone—I was to leave at five, and still we sat in a kind of blissful torture—blissful, because we were together—tortured, because we were parting. At length the silence was broken, and Hugh's voice was full of agony as he released my hand and said:

"Nellie, I believe Trezvant loves you!"

At first I said nothing, for I was silenced with surprise, and he said again:

"I swear I believe it! Why do you not answer me?"

"Because what you say is so absurd that it needs no denial, and besides, you do not believe a word of it!"

"I fear it!" he said tremblingly, "but I hope it is not so, for dearly as I love him, should he ever dare to come between you and me, *I'll kill him!*"

The last words were uttered with such determination that I shuddered, for I knew if the hour ever came in which he realized his fears, that that same hour would bring death to his victim. With a strong effort at self-control, and thinking it would be better to treat the matter lightly, I replied laughingly:

"Why do you torture yourself with such ungrounded suspicions, and mar these last moments with such needless fears?"

The dim twilight in which we sat failed to conceal the penetrating look which he turned upon me, as he said:

"Nellie—how can you jest—how can you laugh, when my heart is on fire with jealousy?"

Realizing with these words how unhappy he was, I hurried to say:

"Hugh—if I thought it would give you a moment's pain for me to receive Fred. Trezvant, I would never speak to him again!"

"But you'd write to him!" was his quick retort, "for you have promised to," and I knew by his quick breathing and his general air of excitement, that he felt what he said—

"Not if it will make you unhappy," I answered, and folding me to his heart, he kissed away my tears, as he whispered:

"Forgive me, darling—I did not mean to be unkind, but I cannot bear to hear another man boast of the privileges allowed him by the woman to whom I am engaged. But forgive me, darling, and if you love me, and me alone, wear this bunch of violets in the morning," and with these words, he took a cluster of these exquisite flowers from his button-hole, and pinned them in my *corsage*. "I forgot to say that mother sent them to you with her love and blessing, and that in the same message she begged you would love her son, even as he loves you. But I must tear myself away, Nellie, for it is now past one. I will call for you at a quarter before five—till then adieu, sweet one, and may God bless you."

With these words, he kissed me passionately and rushed from the house, while I sat down in bewilderment to think over the conversation of the last few moments. Suddenly, though, I remembered that I had not packed a single article, and going hastily to my chamber, I began this unpleasant duty. To say that the room was in a perfect state of chaos, would but feebly express the confusion which reigned within those four walls, and with a heavy heart, I mechanically placed the thousand and one articles of female attire in the open trunks that were waiting to receive their precious freight. The task finished, I threw myself upon the bed to snatch a few minutes of sleep, but my restless slumbers were soon broken by a furious ring at the bell. Instantly I recognized Hugh's voice in the hall below—a few seconds later the porter bore my trunks from the room, and as I stood before the mirror, Hugh called me, saying:

"Hurry, Nellie, or you'll be left."

Kissing my aunt and cousins a hasty "good-bye," I rushed down the stairs and out into the early summer dawn without a look behind. I did not trust myself to speak, and as we drove rapidly in the direction of the depot, the tears trickled down my cheeks, and Hugh pressed my hand in silence. We were late—the last whistle had given the parting signal, and while Hugh went to check my baggage, Fred. Trezvant leaned upon the window-sill, and I thanked him in the most eloquent terms for the exquisite serenade. He disclaimed any part in the performance, and as Hugh joined us, he was saying:

"But you'll not forget your promise to answer my letters." Instantly a scowl passed over Hugh's face, and as he handed me my checks, he said:

"You do not wear my violets. You do not love me."

Pressing my hand to my breast-pin, I found the souvenir was missing, and as the train moved rapidly on, I exchanged one parting glance with Hugh.

"Heavens! how could I have forgotten them, when I have thought of nothing else?"

But it was now too late for regret or apologies. In that one long, lingering look I saw that his blue eyes were filled with tears, the briny drops ran down my cheeks, and drawing my veil, I resigned myself to fate and misery.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Grant's Rebel Guerrilla Friend.

Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1873.

Making a visit to Richmond last week, I fell in with Colonel Mosby, the celebrated partisan ranger, who was just returning to Warrenton, his place of abode, from a visit to the White House, where he had been soliciting offices for his friends. He said that he had obtained more patronage for Fauquier county than it had ever had before from all administrations. One of his latest prizes was the Consulship to La Rochelle for a young artist. Of course, Mosby far vored three terms for Grant, and said that the South did not want either local self-government or State rights, but protection against negro licentiousness and carpet-bagili progacy from the Federal power. "There is South Carolina," he said, "possessing local self-government and State rights, but what protection have the better people?" Mosby thought that Gilbert Walker would go out of office at the end of his term, never to recover position again in Virginia. He said that it was not true that General Grant had offered him the office of United States Attorney, but that he had intimated that he could give it to Colonel Mosby; and, at the same time, remarked that to solicit the office would get him evil imputation at home.

Mosby said that he had found it much harder work to fight for Grant than to fight against him. He is a supporter of Tom Scott's railway ambition in Virginia, and expressed the hope that Scott would gobble up the Fredericksburg road, and make all his connections southward. Mosby said that he had worked for Scott to the best of his ability. He was by no means complimentary to Gen Grant's Radical supporters, however, and said ex-Gov. Wells was persecuting him (Mosby) long after the war closed, and that the last volley fired was one year after the war was done, when a Yankee Colonel at Leesburg ordered him to take off a blue overcoat, which was the only cover he could get for his nakedness, and had then ordered his men to fire a volley at Mosby retreating. He was so much harrassed in this way that his wife went first to Johnson to get him protection, and failing in this, obtained it from Grant as Secretary of War. It appeared also that, when Stanton excepted Mosby from the provisions of the parole of Lee's Army, Grant issued a special order extending clemency to him.

Mosby says that he was never out of uniform during all the war, never maltreated his prisoners, and never came inside the Union lines. He thinks J. E. B. Stuart was the greatest master of tactics and strategy that the war produced, being, unlike Forrest and others, an educated military man, who knew how to employ the cavalry arm in conjunction with infantry, artillery, topography, etc. Of Harry Gilmore, Mosby speaks quite nonchantly, saying that he never knew "the gentleman." Of Sheridan he says the same. Mosby is an entertaining man, with a finely cut, aquiline profile and a severe, bluish-gray eye. He has not recovered confidence among the Virginians, who say that his objects are personal, and that he has abandoned his Commonwealth.

The Little People.

"Shine ye up?" said a little boot black to a stranger, whose boots showed great depth and richness of soil. "No; clear out!" was the surly reply. "See here, stranger," retorted the boy, "I'll shine you up for the dirt on your boots as a speculation."

A little boy in Utica who was ill, about Sunday school time last Sunday, went off in convulsions when he heard two dogs fighting in the alley. He went off from the back steps and did not return until dark. After his mother got through remonstrating with him, he comforted himself with the reflection that he did not get whipped as bad as the yellow dog and how.

POSTPONED.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, Silas Seaman, Clarius and Samuel Bevan in the following cases, to-wit:

Billiup, Seaman, Clarius and Samuel Bevan versus Talley & Wells.

I have levied upon, as the property of Levi C. Wells, all the lot or parcel of land lying in the city of Atlanta, in lot number 83, in the 14th district of Fulton county, State of Georgia, containing 2½ acres, more or less, and described and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on Hunter street, 304 feet from Whitehall street, thence south 51¼ degrees, east 197 feet along McDaniel street, thence south 15¼ degrees, 22-4 115½ feet along McDaniel street, thence south 80¾, west 196 feet along R. Rawson's lot, thence south 18 degrees, 56 feet along said lot, thence south 61¾, west 196 feet along P. Feiney's lot, thence north 18, west 203 feet along Robinson's private alley, thence south 61 degrees, west 91 feet along same alley, thence north 10¾, west 136 feet, thence north 21¾, east 415¾ feet along Bandy's lot and Webb's lot to place of beginning, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in June

next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, May 3d, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
may4-w5w United States Marshal.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, John M. Arnold, in the following case, to-wit:

John M. Arnold versus Willis F. Landrum and Quincy R. Landrum, Executors of Jeptha Landrum.

I have levied upon, as the property of defendents, lot No. 121, containing 202½ acres, more or less; all of lot 136 except 50 acres in the northwest corner, being 151½ acres, more or less, 30 acres, more or less, off of the southeast corner of lot 135, and 80 acres, more or less, off of the north half of lot 125. All in the 7th district of Fayette county, State of Georgia, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in June

next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, May 2d, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
may4-d1aw5w United States Marshal.

JORDAN

Rockbridge Alum Springs,

Rockbridge County, Virginia.

THE undersigned announces that he has taken charge of this celebrated WATERING PLACE in the mountains of Virginia, on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and that it will be opened again for the reception of visitors on the FIFTEENTH JUNE. The experience of last season having demonstrated the insufficiency of the accommodations, large additions have been made to the same, and they are now very complete as to capacity and arrangement. The furniture is all new and of the best kind. The table and all the appointments of the Hotel will be strictly first-class, and no pains or expense will be spared to make the place a pleasant home during the hot summer months. Of the efficacy of the waters it is not considered necessary to speak here, as they are too celebrated to need particular mention.

Circulars are in course of preparation and will be generally distributed. Arrangements are being made for excursion tickets from this city at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN W. CAMERON,

Of the Pulaski House, and late of the Screven House, Savannah, PROPRIETOR.
may15—d2w1mo

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
OFFICE MASTER TRANSPORTATION,
ATLANTA, GA., May 22, 1873.

ON and after Sunday, 25th instant, outward trains will

Leave Atlanta	8:30 A M
Leave Dalton	2:24 P M
Arrive at Chattanooga	4:28 P M

Inward Trains from New York

Leave Chattanooga	5:45 A M
Leave Dalton	8:03 A M
Arrive at Atlanta	1:45 P M

Outward to New York via Knoxville and Nashville

Leave Atlanta	10:00 P M
Arrive at Dalton	3:15 A M
Arrive at Chattanooga	5:00 A M

Inward from New York via Dalton and Chattanooga.

Leave Chattanooga	3:4 5P M
Leave Dalton	5:52 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	10:45 P M

Fast Line to New York

Leave Atlanta	6:00 P M
Arrive at Dalton	10:30 P M

Fast Line will put off and take on passengers only at Marietta, Cartersville, Kingston and Dalton.

Way passengers are requested not to get on this train unless they wish to be landed at above named places

E. B. WALKER,
may22-d12t Master Transportation.

Ridiculous Ideas are entertained about purgatives. It is dangerous to scourge the stomach, to rasp the bowels, to prostrate the nervous system with furious evacuants. Nature has given a sample, in the famous Seltzer Spring, of what the bilious, constipated, or dyspeptic system needs for its restoration, and in

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

Science has improved on Nature by combining all the valuable ingredients of the German Fountain in a portable form, and omitting those which have no medicinal virtues. This agreeable and potent saline alterative changes the condition of the blood and purifies all the fluids of the body.

Sold by all druggists. may13—d&w2w

Best Water in the City.

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Gainesville, Georgia,

Just opened for the accommodation of the Public.

TERMS MODERATE.

apr13-d3m MRS. S. L. BUTT, Proprietress.

NOTICE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, March 21st, 1873.

ORDERED: That James A. R. Hanks, of the county of Whitfield, be and he is hereby appointed (under authority of a Resolution of the General Assembly, approved February 22d, 1873,) Auditor to examine the Change Bills issued by the Western and Atlaocn Railroad, and report the facts connected therewith as required by said Resolution.

JAMES M. SMITH, Governor.

By the Governor:
J. W. WARREN, Sec. Ex. Dep't.

By authority of the foregoing order of his Excellency, the Governor. I will enter upon the duty assigned me, on the first day of May next, at Room No. 26, in the Capitol at Atlanta. Persons holding the bills mentioned, must present them to me for examination by the first day of June next. In the mean time those holding bills should advise me by letter, at Dalton, Georgia, of the number of such denominations of bills held by them.

J. A. R. HANKS, Auditor.
March 28th, 1873. mar30—d2aw til june

Tanners & Leather Dealers ATTENTION!

The Reason Why PETERS' PATENT TANNING PROCESS —IS— SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!

First. Because it performs the operation of Tanning and Finishing Leather in from TWO TO FIFTEEN DAYS for Kips and lighter Skins; and from Fifteen to Thirty Days for Bridle and Heavy Harness, leaving it free from chemicals.

Second. Because while it dispenses with the use of bark, and reduces the expenses of Tanning at least fifty per cent., it may be used in combination with bark, bark extract, or japonics, and when so used is nearly as economical and rapid.

Third. Because of the superior beauty, strength and durability of the Leather; a sheep skin having body and strength equal to Calf tanned by the "Old Process."

Fourth. Because of the superior flexibility and softness of the Leather.

Fifth. Because it requires but a few dollars capital to start the business.

Sixth. Because you can turn your money twelve or fifteen times a year, instead of once, the old way.

Seventh. Because it is so simple that any person can make Superior Leather by giving the process a few days' attention.

Eighth. Because of its cleanliness and freedom from offensive odors, as compared with the old process, rendering the business admissible in the midst of mercantile or other departments of the trade.

Ninth. Because more money can be made in a shorter time and on less capital than in any other business.

COUNTY AND FAMILY RIGHTS.

☞ I have County and Family Rights for sale in the following counties. The practical utility of this process has been demonstrated beyond a doubt, and I am satisfied that it will

Do Everything it Claims.

Samples of Leather, tanned in Hall county, where I am now erecting a Tannery, can be seen at my office. These Rights are being

Sold at Very Low Figures.

☞ The following Testimonials are from gentlemen of high standing in the city where the Patentee lives:

SAINT JAMES, MO., April 2, 1873.

J. F. Winans, Esq.—DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I would state that my opinion of PETERS' EUREKA TANNING PROCESS may be inferred from the fact that I am now wearing a pair of boots, the leather of which was tanned by that process before the same was perfected and a patent obtained; that the said boots have now been in wear for the period of three years—are the most pliable and easy to the feet of any boot I ever wore, and are in a good state of preservation yet.

S. M. NICHOALDS.

The undersigned take pleasure in affirming their knowledge of the facts, and the truth of the statements set forth, in the foregoing letter of their fellowtownsman, S. M. Nichoalds, and also in attesting the unsurpassed excellence and great superiority of the leather tanned by the Eureka Tanning Process.

JOHN BLAIN, M D.
A EMORY, Broker.
J TALENT, Merchant.
H H HEADLEE, M D.
WM TENEYCK, Merchant.
J R BOWMAN, Co. Judge.
WM DAWSON, Merchant.

ED. HOLLAND, Agent,

Alabama Street,

OFFICE UP STAIRS

—OVER—

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may9-deod&w1m

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3. It is 75 per cent. cheaper than coal oil, and may be burned in any ordinary lamp, thus adapting itself to common use. In short, the pleasing effect of the light produced by this beautiful cleanly fluid, has won the admiration of every person who has witnessed it.

Railroad men will find this the cheapest, best and safest for head and car lights now in use.

Parties desirous of securing the best paying business extant, will do well to call and sift this to the bottom. As this patent has seventeen years to run, your own good judgment will tell you whether it is a profitable investment or not. This is no humbug! Having been tested by many of the best Chemists in the United States, and also by the celebrated Professor Antisell, at the Laboratory of the Agricultural Department at Washington, by direction of General Caprop.

This Fluid boils at a temperature of 172 degrees Fahrenheit, and the vapor endures a temperature of 700 degrees before it is converted into gas. The danger of explosion in any Burning Fluid depends upon the low temperature at which its vapor is converted into inflammable gas, for no fluid, while it remains liquid, is explosive; it is the inflammable gas, generated by heat, that explodes; and as this bears a high temperature before it generates gas, I consider it the safest illuminating oil or fluid now in use. In burning, its production is chiefly heavy carbonated hydrogen (oleafant gas) and consequently it makes a brilliant light with but little heat.

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apr20-d1fs—

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WYNN & CO., Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga
apr27-sun-tues&thur-tf

1873. DRUGS. 1873.

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1873. DRUGS. 1873.

apr13—sun3mos

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may13-dtu

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jan. 31—dtu

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FOR 1873.

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3. THE CONSTITUTION is the Official Journal of the State, of the city of Atlanta and a large number of counties.

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10. The ablest writers and statesmen of Georgia select THE CONSTITUTION to give their views to the public, and so do the PEOPLE, and hence it is the admitted leading Democratic Journal of the State.

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Every Georgian should, after taking his own *local paper*, subscribe for THE CONSTITUTION, published at the Capital of his State; and we would here return thanks to the people for a patronage, that has culminated in the *grandest newspaper success* known in the Southern States. THE CONSTITUTION, not yet five years old, has attained a circulation never reached by a Daily paper in Georgia, and has erected a magnificent five-story building of its own, as complete as any in the United States, giving employment to *seventy or eighty* persons daily, and running a half dozen presses by steam. Visitors to Atlanta are cordially invited to call and examine THE CONSTITUTION building and its powerful presses, printing four or five thousand papers per hour.

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From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Table supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA TO NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMERS

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—dtf

RICHMOND HOUSE.

Gainesville, Georgia.

FAULKNER & CULP, Proprietors.

THE above named House having been newly furnished and fitted up, is now opened to the travelling public. We are prepared to accommodate all who are in search of health or pleasure, with pleasant rooms, good servants, and the best table the market affords.

Mr. Thomas Little, of hotel notoriety, will be in charge and see that guests have every attention. The Richmond House will offer superior inducements to summer visitors this season.

may4-w3m

A SUMMER DAY.

Sunshine over the meadow lands,
Gilding the crimson clover,
And sunshine haunting the lily-cups
And the yellow bees hung over;
And sunshine over the hazy hills,
And sunshine over the dimpling river,
And I wish that the sun and the summer day
Might shine and last forever.

We walked down by the meadow path,
The broad highway forsaking,
For the quiet of that lovely spot
Seemed better for our love-making,
And I was silent, and she was shy,
And I walked down through the clover,
But we thought it the sweetest summer day
That ever the sun shone over.

We heard the birds in the waving grass,
As they twitted to each other
About the nests they had hidden away,
And the coo of each glad bird's mother,
And we felt as we walked that summer day
Through the clover-blooms together,
That all the world was in perfect tune
To let the world's glad summer weather.

I cannot tell what I said to her
As we walked knee-deep in clover;
But I know that the robbins merrily sang
Their sweetest of sweet songs over;
And there in my heart love's own bird sang
And made me glad forever,
A song that was gladder, sweeter,
And more joined with the world's glad hymn
And made the day completer.

And when we came up the meadow path,
Our hearts sang over and over,
"O sweet, glad day for blossom and bird,
And for every blithe young lover!"
But I know not the words she said,
And DARE not ask her
Or whether she spoke at all;
But all sweet days that summer day
I count as the best of all.

Summary of State News.

GRIFFIN.

Mr. W. F. Moon, of Madison, Florida, formerly of Griffin, died May 19th.—*Star.*

CUTHBERT.

A party of boys from Cuthbert went out hunting last Saturday night and caught twenty-eight opossums.

LAGRANGE.

A negro man named Joe King was killed by another, Bob McGee, on Col. Young's farm, about eight miles from LaGrange, on the 23d inst.—*Reporter.*

WEST POINT.

There were five deaths in this place last week.——Mr. John Patman, of this city, has corn as high as a man's head, with full grown tassels.—*News.*

WASHINGTON.

The merchants of Washington with one accord have agreed to close doors at 6 o'clock P. M.——The epizootic has not yet disappeared from Wilkes county.—*Gazette.*

BAINBRIDGE.

Decatur Superior Court adjourned to July.—The plum crop is now marketed.——Cairo is improving; many new stores and residences are going up.—*Democrat.*

COLUMBUS.

More improved agricultural machines have been sold by Holstead & Co. this season than at any time since Columbus has known existence.——Rains have fallen nearly every night this week.—*Enn.*

ELBERTON.

Rumor has it that the body of West Tate was removed from the grave where it was deposited by his father, on Sunday night, after the hanging.——The new academy in Elberton will soon be completed.——Corn from the country above here sold in Elberton last week for $1.25.——Railroad matters are getting up to a fever heat throughout the county.—*Gazette.*

HAMILTON.

A railroad meeting was held in Talbotton on Friday last. The object to build a branch road from that place to some point on the North and South Road. Much interest was manifested, and a committee was appointed to raise money for a survey of the route.——A freedman eighteen years old, in the employ of Mr. J. M. Kimbrough, living seven miles from Hamilton, was bit on the finger by a moccasin on Friday night. He died on Sunday.—*Visitor.*

SANDERSVILLE.

Dr. W. McBride, a member of the Legislature from Washington county, died on Friday last in Cincinnati, of cancer of the tongue.——Sandersville, last week, presented the appearance of a provincial town of half-civilized Mexico. It rejoiced in a cock fight in which one of the marshals of the town and a county official were the *pitters* in the fight and the marshals were the *betters*. In the crowd were town and county officials, merchants, lawyers, clerks of the stores. The day ended with one marshal shooting the other, a fit sequel to the affair. We are decidedly on the march of improvement and may, in the course of time, arrive at the elevation of civilized Appachees.——Sandersville now has a fire engine.—*Central Georgian.*

GAINESVILLE.

The dwelling house of Mrs. Hughes, in this county, near Jug Tavern, was entirely consumed by fire one day last week.——We are informed that a couple of young men named Pruitt and Merk, of Jackson county, came near being killed last Sabbath evening. Our information is that they were riding horseback to church, in a rather brisk manner, when suddenly their horses took fright, perhaps at some hogs, and ran through the woods. Merk's horse threw him against a tree, seriously bruising his body and head. He was at last accounts very low, and but little hope of his recovering entertained. Pruitt's horse threw him at about the same time, against the same tree, breaking his arm just below the elbow joint. Drs. Doster and Elder were summoned, and are in charge of the unfortunate sufferers.—*Eagle.*

COVINGTON.

The contractors have surveyed the route for the Covington and Oxford Street Railroad. They were quite busy on Tuesday and part of Wednesday last. We are certain that the directors mean business, and the road will be built as speedily as possible. At present it is the intention of the company to build the road to the depot, and when finances become more healthy, the road will be extended to Oxford.——A large number of our people, both male and female, in Oxford and Covington, are suffering with measles.——We learn that two young married ladies, formerly of Newton county, have been carried to the Insane Asylum.——The following is the programme of S. M. F. College, of Oxford: Rev. Dr. Lipscomb, Chancellor University of Georgia, will preach the Commencement Sermon on Sunday, June 22. Mr. Howard C. Van Epps, of Atlanta, will address the Societies on Tuesday, June 24. Hon. J. L. Davidson, of Augusta, Ga., will deliver the Annual Literary Address on Wednesday, June 25.——The number of old maids put down in Newton county is 197.—*Enterprise.*

SAVANNAH.

The present Episcopal Convention sitting in Savannah is said to be the largest ever assembled in Georgia. During the convention three new parishes have been admitted, viz: St. Mary's Church of Athens, St. Matthew's Church of Savannah, and St. Luke's Church of Hawkinsville. The annual address of Bishop Beckwith before the convention was able and eloquent, and was listened to with attention. After reviewing the state of the Diocese of Georgia, and the progress and prosperity of the parishes under his supervision during the past year, Bishop Beckwith touched upon the establishment of a Bishopric for the colored parishes.——The Savannah District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, convened on the 23d instant, Bishop Pierce presiding. About forty ministers and laymen were in attendance, and others expected.—*Republican.*

Forty-eight hundred and twenty-five postal cards were disposed of in less than forty-eight hours at the Savannah post-office.——The Georgia Historical Society has purchased fifty copies of Colonel C. C Jones' work on the "Antiquities of Southern Indians."—*News.*

Queer Epitaphs.

We have taken an interest in the collection of queer epitaphs. Here is a mite of the result of our labors:

In a church yard near Hartford, Connecticut, is the following:

Here lies two babies so dead as nits;
De Lord he kilt dem mid his agne fits.
When dey was too good to live mit me,
He took dem up to live mit He.
So he did.

On a tombstone erected over the body of a young lady in Dorchester, Massachusetts, is the following:

On the 21st of March,
God's angels made a *circle*,
Around the door they stood;
They took a maid,
It is said,
And cut her down like wood.

Near San Diego, California, a tombstone inscription thus reads:

This yere is sakrid to the memory of William Henry Sharaken, who caim to his death by bein shot by Colt's revolver—one of the old kind, brass mountid, and of sutch is the kingdom of heavin.

The following comes from Ohio:

Under this sod
And under these trees
Lieth the bod-
y of Solomon Pease,
He's not in this hole,
But only his pod;
He shelled out his soul
And went up to his God.

An inscription on a tombstone in East Tennessee concludes thus:

She lived a life of virtue and died of the cholera morbus, caused by eating green fruit, in the hope of a blessed immortality, at the early age of 21 years 7 months and 16 days. Reader, go thou and do likewise.

The following, which is suggestive to coffee drinkers, is from a tombstone in Connecticut:

Here lies, cut down like unripe fruit,
The wife of Deacon Amos Shute,
She died of drinking too much coffee,
Anny Dominy eighteen forty.

A tombstone in Texas has the following inscription:

He remained to the last a decided friend and supporter of Democratic principles and measures. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

The following is from a cemetery in Maine, and was erected by the widow:

Sacred to the memory of James H. R—m, who died August 6, 1800. His widow, who mourns as one who can be comforted, aged 24, and possessing every qualification for a good wife, lives at —— street, in this village.

Here is a good business-like epitaph, more than a match for the cool calculation of the "widow who can be comforted:"

Here lies Jane Smith, wife of Thomas Smith, marble cutter. This monument was erected by her husband as a tribute to her memory and a specimen of his work. Monuments of the same style $250.

From a "Book on Epitaphs, Quaint, Curious and Elegant," recently published in England, the following is selected:

The necessity for rhyme is well illustrated by the following touching epitaph:

Under this stone, aged threescore and ten,
Lie the remains of William Wood Hen.

N. B.—For Hen read Cock. Cock wouldn't come in rhyme.

Epitaph:

Here lies John Bunn,
Who was killed by a gun.
His name wasn't Bunn, but his real name was Wood,
But Wood wouldn't rhyme with gun, so I thought Bunn would.

Another:

This little hero that lies here
Was conquered by the diarrheer.

In a churchyard near Newmarket lie buried the two wives of Tom Sexton. On the tombstone of one is the following:

Here lies the body of Sarah Sexton—
She was a wife and never vexed one.
I can't say so much for the one on the next stone.

In Westminster Abbey, on Samuel Foote, the comedian:

Here lies one *Foote*, whose death may thousands save,
For death has now one *foot* within the grave.

Here is a curious specimen, found in the Old Gray Friars, Edinburg:

Here snug in grave my wife doth lie;
Now she is at rest and so am I.

The following is a beautiful instance of conjugal affection:

Here lies my dear wife, a sad slattern and shrew;
If I said I regretted her, I should *lie* too.

On a lawyer, in a churchyard in Norfolk:

God works a wonder now and then,
He, though a lawyer, was an honest man.

In St. Michael's churchyard, Coventry, on a wife:

She was—
But words are wanting
To say what
Look what a wife should be,
And she was that.

On a talkative old maid (1750.)

Beneath this silent stone is laid
A noisy, antiquated maid,
Who from her cradle talk'd till death,
And never before was out of breath.

Alabama News.

The Huntsville Advocate, of the 16th, says that the worms are playing havoc with the cotton in various portions of the county.

The Methodists are having a revival at Opelika.

Dr. D. H. Williams, formerly of Alabama, is now in Mexico, where he employs one hundred Mexicans in a silver mine.

The banking house of Messrs. Thomas R. Ferguson & Co., of Selma, has suspended.

General A. M. Clayton, formerly of Holly Springs, Mississippi, has been elected President of Red Mountain Iron Works, in place of Daniel Pratt, lately deceased.

The farmers of Barbour county give gloomy reports from their crops.

In Alabama there are seventy-four thousand eight hundred and eighty-one Baptists.

The Tuskegee News reports farming prospects in Macon gloomy and says planters are very much depressed.

The Mobile and Girard Railroad has carried into Columbus, this year, 17,618 bales of cotton.

An exchange says: "As a result of the Modoc war, thus far we have seventy-one of our soldiers killed and seventy-seven wounded, and several millions of money expended. Among the killed were a brigadier general, several captains and other commissioned officers. All this expense of life and treasure has been incurred in a war with a small band of wretched Indians.

BIRMINGHAM,
The Iron City of Alabama.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS
AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, June 18th, 1873.

TITLES WARRANTED.

OFFICE OF ELYTON LAND COMPANY, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 16th, 1873.

The Elyton Land Company will sell at auction on the 18th of June next, a large number of lots in this city and on their property adjoining.

Suburban lots will be sold in sizes to suit purchasers, not exceeding twenty acres in any one lot.

Titles will be guaranteed without restriction as to time of erecting building or making other improvements.

Terms of sale, either cash, or one-fifth cash, one-fifth in six months, one-fifth in twelve months, and balance in eighteen months, with interest.

The sale will be conducted on the premises.

A map of lots to be sold is now in preparation and will soon be on exhibition.

may25-d3w J. R. POWELL, President.

REDUCTION IN BOARD

During the Summer Months.

Mrs. Overby

WILL FURNISH BOARD at reduced rates.

Breakfast from 7 to 8. Dinner from 1 to 2 o'clock.

Travelers and transient persons accommodated with Board and lodging.

Broad street, Granite Block.

may18-d1tjune1st

Forty-Sixth Georgia Reports.

Part 1st will be Ready for Delivery Shortly.

ATTORNEYS subscribing to pamphlets will remit to

HENRY JACKSON,
Reporter of Supreme Court, Atlanta.

Jackson & Clarke will attend promptly to any business before the courts entrusted to them. Special attention to practice before the Supreme Court.

may21-d3m

ANTONIO TORRE,

DEALER IN

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,

No. 107 Whitehall St.

RECEIVED daily, fresh Cabbage, Beans, Squashes, Cucumbers, Beets, and all kinds of Vegetables.

Also, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, and all the tropical fruits always on hand. Give me a call.

may23-d3t

HANDSOME STORE TO RENT.

One of the Best Stands in the City!

AS I intend moving into my new Agricultural Building, corner of Alabama and Forsyth streets, early in June, I offer the Store I now occupy for rent. Call early and let me know if any of the Fixtures are desired or not.

Farmers, Take Notice,

that I have a TREMENDOUS STOCK of Mowers and Reapers, Threshers, Fan Mills, Horse Powers, Grain Cradles, Grass Scythes, etc., now in store and arriving.

MARK W. JOHNSON,
Agricultural Building, Atlanta, Ga.

may23-d&w2w

BARLOW HOUSE,

AMERICUS, GEORGIA,

Is First-Class and in Business Center,

WILEY JONES & CO., Proprietors.

Board per month, with room.....$30 00
Board per month, without room.....20 00
Board per day.....2 00
Single lodging or meal.....50

may24-dtf WILEY JONES & CO.

WANTED.

AN active and live Insurance man, or men, to work the Mobile Life Insurance in the State of Georgia.

Address W. L. BAKER, President,

may23-d1w Mobile, Ala.

FOR SALE.

Choice Hotel,

Rome, Ga.

The Cheapest Property in the State!!

THIS is one of the best pieces of property in Upper Georgia. It is a first class BRICK BUILDING, three stories high, with 35 rooms, including a good Store, Bar and Billiard Room. The size of the Lot is 113 feet on Broad street by 200 feet on Bridge street.

It is located in the center of the city, only 40 yards from the City Hall, and 80 yards from the Court House.

The Store and Bar and Billiard Room can be rented for more than enough to pay the interest on the entire price of the Property.

☞ Recent Improvements have been made and the House is now in perfect order. ☜

Apply to J. C. RAWLINS Proprietor.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A Beautiful Suburban Residence, with 25 Acres of Rich Land.

I also offer for sale my residence in Forestville. The Dwelling is a substantial wood building, two stories, well finished and painted inside and out, with eight rooms, beside kitchen and cellar. The outbuildings consisting of carriage house, stables, etc., are adequate and in good condition. This place is situated only 300 yards from the city limits and 1¼ miles from the Court House.

There are 25 acres of the richest kind of upland belonging to this place, lying beautifully, and the surroundings are all of a pleasant character. This is a delightful situation for any one who wants an elegant suburban Home, with all the advantages, such as churches, schools, etc., that pertain to the city, and yet the free breathing, quiet and retirement of the country.

This place will be sold very cheap for cash with a reasonable addition for half cash and bal in one year. Address

nov17-dtf J. C. RAWLINS Rome,.

THE KENNESAW HOUSE

MARIETTA, GEORGIA,

HAS still Forty Rooms left, (neatly furnished) for Summer Visitors, for whom every accommodation will be provided, as also Hops and amusements.

FLETCHER & FREYER, Proprietors.
W. E. OLDS, Assistant.

tues13—dtf

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sail from Pier 20, North River, New York
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

The passenger accommodations on Steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin State rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. steamers. Gold	Wed. steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65.	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets securing best accommodations	$130	$130

Steerage, currency, $30.

Certificates for passage from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland or the continent at RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS LINE.

For passage apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y. or to F. F. COULTER, Southern Express Agent, may9-d-eod-3m Atlanta.

Dr. Calhoun's Liver Pills.

I AM engaged in the Manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver and Anti-Bilious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This Pill has been in use for the last thirty-five years, and has taken precedence over all other Family Preparations, by all that have used them. Thousands would certify to their great value if necessary. One fact should supersede any amount of certificates, and that fact is this: Dr. Calhoun has been physician to the Fulton County Prison for over seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 20 to 70, laboring under all the diseases incident to this climate. With but few exceptions, they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say, during that long period not a solitary death occurred under his treatment. This fact is worth any amount of testimonials.

I am now prepared to fill orders from Druggists, Merchants and others. All orders sent me shall receive prompt attention. There is no type of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, or other diseases of a Southern climate, but yields readily to this preparation.

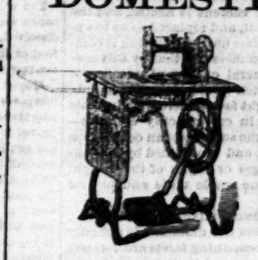
Price, 50 cents a Box.

None genuine unless it bears the signature of N. C. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun.

Address N. C. WILLIAMS,
Post-office Box 240, Atlanta, Ga.

Manufactory No 118, corner Washington and Peters streets, Atlanta, Ga. may16-d6mo

"DOMESTIC."



I have been using the "Domestic Sewing Machine" for 7 months, and certify that it is by far superior to any I have ever seen. Twenty years' experience ought to give me some idea of the superiority of one machine over another, and I feel safe in saying that the "Domestic" is BY FAR superior to any Machine now MADE.

I. N. HAIR,
Merchant Tailor, Griffin, Ga.

Owners of other machines are anxious to exchange for it.

We have a large number of the late Improved Howe, Singer and Wheeler & Wilson machines we have taken in exchange at a nominal price, for sale VERY CHEAP.

Agents wanted.

Domestic Sewing Machine Company,
No. 4 DeGive's Opera House,
jan17-dtf Atlanta, Georgia.

Obstacles to Marriage.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.,—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. mar23-d&w3m

INKS SOUTHWARK CO.'S English Writing Ink writes Black and never fades. Sole Agents for the United States SCHENCK TAG CO. 55 Beekman Street, New York. mar. 7-dtf

J. W. & J. R. HIGHTOWER,

SUCCESSORS TO

LEE & HIGHTWER,

DEALERS IN

HORSES AND MULES.

☞ Opposite Passenger Depot. ☜

GRIFFIN, - - - - - - - - - - GEORGIA

PROPOSE to continue the Livery and stock business in Griffin, at the old stand, near the passenger depot. They propose to keep in the Livery line as fine and fancy stock, and as superb and elegant vehicles as the country affords, and will be pleased to serve their friends and the public at all times, and by giving their personal attention to their customers, guaranty satisfaction.

☞ Will keep always on hand stock for sale. Drovers can secure good accommodation—our lots being large and secure. Nov6-tf

Take Notice!

REMOVAL.

AFTER October 1st, I will remove to No. 3 DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta street, where I trust to see all my old customers and many new ones.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds and Guano.

Send 75 cents for the handsomest and most extensive Illustrated Catalogue ever published in the South. Money will be refunded to a. who purchase goods amounting to Ten Dollars.

MARK W. JOHNSON,
DeGive's Opera House Block,
Marietta Street,
After October 1st, 1873.
sep19— july3—dtf

O. A. SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

ROOFING MATERIALS,

FELT, CEMENT AND GRAVEL ROOFING.

Office corner of Walton and Forsyth streets. Factory—Bellwood, on Western and Atlantic Railroad.

apr15 d3m-theneod3m

THE MAJORS HOUSE,

BY E. MAJORS,

TRENTON..... GEORGIA.

He pledges himself his house will be kept in first rate style, and on moderate terms. nov11-dtf

ARCHITECTURE.

Parkins & Allen, Architects.

WILL make Plans, Specifications, and Detail Drawings for Buildings of all descriptions. Office in Republic Block, opposite the Kimball House. jan8-d1y

WOFFORD & MILNER,

Attorneys at Law,

CARTERSVILLE, GA.

PRACTICES in all the Courts. Office at Cartersville, up stairs, Bank Block. apr24-d6m

BYINGTON'S HOTEL,

GRIFFIN, - - - GEORGIA.

GEO. BYINGTON, Proprietor.

Terms Moderate.

GRIFFIN is attracting a large share of attention as a Summer Resort, from its fine climate, ready accessibility, elegant school and church facilities, and unsurpassed society.

From this point the Indian Chalybeate, Warm and White Sulphur Springs are within a few hours' ride over the best roads in the country. Byington's Hotel will offer superior inducements to summer visitors this season. apr20-dtf

Atlanta Water Cure.

DR. F. KALOW,

Corner of Hunter and Bell Sts.

DR. KALOW, well known through his great and rapid cures, has returned to our city and has opened again an establishment for the cure of all Chronic Diseases, of which he would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country.

Liver Complaint, Fevers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Sterility, Asthma, Nervous Affections, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Diseases peculiar to Women, all Impurities of the Blood, Skin Diseases, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Diseases of the Throat, Piles for all kinds, Stricture, Gonorrhœa, Eye and Ear Complaint after Measels and Scarlatina, etc., etc.

As a proof of his success, the Doctor takes pleasure in referring to the following persons: Mr. J. W. Rucker, of Cassville; Rucker & Co. Commission Merchants, Major W. B. Cox, T. J. Hightower, N. S. Walker, James and John Lynch, T. Fleischel, Beermann & Kuhrt, M. Schuhafer, Dr. M. Mitchell, Atlanta; superior Vicar, Mr. Turner, Brooklyn; Father Mercoy, Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Smith, Macon; Col. Gentler, Quitman; Miss Dawoody, Darien; Mr. White, Conyers.

Outside of his Institution he will treat all Acute Diseases with great success.

This method of treatment is the most rapid, safest and only sure cure. Particular attention given to the cure of Summer Complaint. Teething period of children. Dysentary, after a few hours, will be sufficient for a cure. MENINGITIS, no danger when people call me immediately at the symptoms. This treatment gives a white and soft skin, and everybody will learn to treat his family at Acute diseases.

may13—d1y

J. H. ANDERSON & CO.,

No. 20 Alabama St., Atlanta,

Are now prepared to furnish planters with the Best Mowers and Reapers,
Hay Forks and Horse Rakes,
Scythes and Cradles,
Thrashers and Powers,
(with or without Separators.)

Also have a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, Feed Cutters and Harrows, Pumps, Wagons, etc., etc.

Agents for
Brown's Celebrated Cotton Gin,
Texas Cotton Press,
Blandy's Steam Engines
and Saw Mills.

Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

J. H. ANDERSON & CO.

may9-d1m

CUMMINGS' KING CURE!

This wonderful Lotion cures

Fresh Cuts, Bruises and Burns, Ringworms, Chilblains, and Stys. It is also good for Old Sores, Ulcers

Sore Eyes, Risings, Reduction of Tumors, Putrid Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Fever Blisters,

Sores caused by Vegetable Poison, and Bites of Poisonous Insects.

—:o:—

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

For bad Cuts or Bruises, adjust the cut or lacerated parts, and bind up with a linen or soft cotton bandage, and keep the affected parts moist with the lotion. Made and sold by R. CUMMINGS,

apr23-d&wtf Palmetto, Ga.

LIME.

A CONTROLLING interest in the whole of two of the best Lime Works in North Georgia for sale. A sixteen horse power engine, barrel machinery and plaining machine attached to one of them, and the works only being a few hundred yards apart. Barrels could easily be furnished for both at a trifling cost. The works are within ten paces of the Railroad, the quarry immediately against each kiln and an abundance of wood on each lot. WILL GIVE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY REASONS FOR WISHING TO SELL, and show the profit in it upon inquiring either by letter or in person. A SPLENDID TRADE IS OPEN FOR SOMEBODY. Address J. R. Merchant, at W. L. Hubbard & Co., Marietta street, Atlanta Ga. apr30-tf

NOTICE.

DR B. J. HEAD offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta. Having an experience of over a quarter of a century, in the various branches of his profession, he hopes to give satisfaction. Residence and office, Forsyth street, near Scago's store. mar19-d6m

M. E. MAHER,

Wholesale Liquor Dealer,

KEEPS constantly on hand the Choicest Brands of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS.

No. 13 MITCHELL STREET.

Country and City Retail Dealers would do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

apr11-d1y

G. & S. SALOSHIN

Brokers and Bankers.

LOANS NEGOTIATED AT LIBERAL TERMS

No. 12 Peachtree Street, 3 doors north of National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. apr11-d6mo

Johnson & McCamy,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Dalton, - - - Georgia.

Office in King Building, Up Stairs

jany26-dtf

ICE! ICE!!

PURE LAKE ICE in quantities to suit customers at wholesale and retail and at as low price as can be found anywhere. THOS. S. SPROAT & SON,

may4-d3m at Old Rock Ice House.

NOTICE.

Catch the Thief.

LEFT the premises of M. A. Devaughn on Monday, the 5th day of May, 1873, in Fayette county, Ga., one H. T. Walker, about 30 or 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, weighing about 140 pounds, sandy hair, quick spoken, wrist of right arm has been shot. Said Walker took or carried off a medium sized mare mule, one hole in each ear, sorrel in color, ring around her tail where the hair has been rubbed off.

A liberal reward will be given for the apprehension of said Walker with mule, or either, delivered to me at Jonesboro, Clayton county, Ga.

may 10 M. B. DEVAUGHN.

MOORE'S

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY PEN

NO. 1.

The best pen made for schools and business. One gross, in boxes, mailed free to any address on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Quarter-gross boxes, Forty Cents. Business Advocate, containing terms, etc., mailed on application. Address, B. F. MOORE, President, Atlanta, Ga.

CUMMING AND DULUTH

HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO., are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connecting with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrives at Duluth at 5 o'clock, P. M., in time for the down train to Atlanta. Leaves Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming, at 1 o'clock, to dinner.

Careful drivers. Terms moderate.

sept1—dtf

Atlanta & New Orleans Short Line

By the Way of West Point, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama.

ON AND AFTER March 1, 1873, double daily passenger trains will run on this line as follows:

STATIONS.	FIRST TRAIN. Leaves	Arrives
Atlanta	1:10 A. M.	
Montgomery	10:15 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
Mobile	10:00 P. M.	9:45 P. M.
New Orleans		6:00 A. M.
STATIONS.	**SECOND TRAIN.** Leaves	Arrives
Atlanta	7:00 A. M.	
Montgomery	6:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Mobile	9:45 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
New Orleans		2:35 P. M.

Passengers going South and Southwest, will find this line One Hundred and Sixty-Two (162) miles shorter and 12 hours quicker to New Orleans and all points in Texas, than any other. Forty six miles shorter to Vicksburg and all points in Central and Southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

The only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through from Atlanta to New Orleans, without change.

☞ Through tickets to all points. Buy your tickets by the way of West Point and Montgomery.

L. P. GRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
G. I. FOREACRE,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN,
General Supt. Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger Agent, Georgia Railroad Depot, up-stairs. mar1-tf

South Carolina Railroad

CHARLESTON, December 14, 1872.

ON and after Sunday, 15th instant, the following Schedule will be run on the South Carolina Railroad:

Between Charleston and Augusta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston	9:30 A M
Arrives at Augusta	3:30 P M
Leaves Augusta	9:00 A M
Arrives at Charleston	4:45 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Charleston	8:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:35 A M
Leaves Augusta	8:15 P M
Arrives at Charleston	3:50 A M

Between Charleston and Columbia

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	9:00 A M
Arrives at Columbia	5:30 P M
Leaves Columbia	9:00 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:30 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8:15 P M
Arrives at Columbia	6:30 A M
Leaves Columbia	7:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:35 A M

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Passengers for points on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Elegant new sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.

jan8-tf

SOUTHERN

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets, Medaillion, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPE

from 3 inches to 20 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.

may21—d1y PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & GIBBS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entirely withdrawn from the Furniture Business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will from henceforth devote my time more particularly to the sale of all classes and grades of

COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,

and to the business of

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

I have, also, connected with my Coffin Storerooms, a

A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,

in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired in the very best style.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. BOHNEFELD,
Corner Marietta and Forsyth streets, under DeGive's Opera House jan5—d3m

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Boots, Shoes,

Hosiery, Ribbons, Notions, Etc., Etc.

No. 88 Whitehall Street,

apr20—3m ATLANTA, GA.

To the Merchants of Atlanta

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF

FREIGHT LINE,

VIA SAVANNAH,

BEG leave to announce to their friends and patrons that their rates and classifications shall always be as low as by competing Lines, and any "Special Circulars" or "Letters" issued by other routes, giving lower rates than at present advertised, will be promptly met by corresponding reductions on the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

Merchants visiting New York will consult their interest by calling on C. D. OWENS, the General Agent of the Line, 229 Broadway, before making Freight engagements elsewhere.

july31—deodtf

BARNES'

Albany House,

Corner Pine and Jackson Sts,

ALBANY, GA.

MERRICK BARNES, PROPRIETOR.

Omnibus to and from all trains. jan15-tf

J. A. JOHNSON. B. J. M'CAMY.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." marll-1y

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Carley, Buck & Co.!

Atlanta Branch Great Southern Oil and Paint Works, 25 Pryor street. Pure Leads, Lard, Linseed, and Burning Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Window-Glass, Lamps, etc., at Wholesale. Artists' materials, Crayons, Pencils, Canvass, Stretchers, Water and Oil Colors, &c., a speciality. apr13-codly

REMOVAL.—Will move to Garrett & Brother's old stand, four doors above Dodd's corner, on June 1st.

To avoid moving, will sell a large quantity of oil cheaper than any one.

may17-dtf JOHN T. HAGAN & Co.

W. H. BROTHERTON continues his closing out sale. If you want bargains go to see him, he is determined to close, he means business.

may 20 tf

W. H. BROTHERTON sells Bishops and Victoria Lawns at 8c, striped cambrics, 12½c, 4-4 bleached domestics, 12½c, best prints 11½c, 4 white Marseilles quilts, $1 25, kid gloves, 50c, and all other goods at same reduced rates. Go see before it is too late. may 20-tf.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Assignee's notices—John D Brotherton.
Boarding—Mrs DuFree.
Boots and shoes—Heyman Bros.
Corn, etc., for sale—W S Keese & Co.
Carriage and wagon shop—Booths'.
Dogs—City ordinance in respect to.
Dry goods—John Keely.
Entertainment—Concordia Hall, Thursday evening.
Estray notice—J T Cooper.
Flour for sale—Stewart, Austin & Co.
Horse and buggy for sale—Baker's Livery Stables.
Ice cream parlor—Thompson's.
Ice cream for sale—Lewis Cook.
Notices in bankruptcy—W H Smyth.
Spring clothing—M & J Hirsch.
Vocal culture—Miss J P Kennedy.

W. S. KEESE & Co. have six car loads of corn for sale.

CARS are now running on the McDonough Street Railroad as far as the City Hall.

HENRY W. WOODING is now book-keeper at the Sun office. He was always good at the pen.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co, have elegant designs in dress goods, lama points, sacques etc.

THE] way freight train on the Georgia Road now arrives at 11:15 A. M. and leaves at 12:30 M.

THE Stone Mountain accommodation train on the Georgia Road now runs through in about an hour.

FOR refreshing and cooking powers the "Tallulah" Syrup with Pope's ice cream soda water, is not to be excelled.

HEYMAN & BRO. are selling bargains in boots and shoes, next to Chamberlin, Boynton & Co. They have a fine line of goods.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co. have a full line of velvet, body and tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets and lambrequins.

WALTER MOFFATT has introduced a new syrup at Venable & Collier's soda font called "Love Lies Dreaming." It is very popular with the boys.

CAPTAIN D. G. WYLIE has been appointed Yard Master at the State Road, vice J. G. W. Mills. Captain Wylie will make an efficient and capable officer.

TOCCOA.—Pease, of restaurant notoriety, went up the Air-Line Railroad yesterday to Toccoa to make preparations for the large crowd which will doubtless be in attendance at the big sale which is to come off on Tuesday, the 27th instant.

J. W. MCCULLOUGH, news agent on the Georgia Railroad, has a ten page pamphlet, entitled "James," for sale. It was written by a Charleston man to ridicule John H. James on the South Carolina Railroad matter. We learn that they will be placed on sale at our bookstores.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—By a new law of the association, ladies who desire to become members can do so, by paying the initiation fee, which is but a small sum. This enables them to procure books from the Library without any trouble or inconvenience. The Board of Directors meet at the rooms of the Y. M. L. A. on Tuesday night.

STEWART, AUSTIN & Co.—In inviting attention to the card of Messrs. Stewart, Austin & Co., merchant millers, we take special pleasure in commending the excellence of their flour. Their brands are very popular. Their flour is fresh ground, and from sound wheat. Dealers will do well to call and examine their stock.

A GREAT many people think that refrigerators are only useful to merchants. But this is a mistake. Nothing can be of more practical utility in every household than a refrigerator. It preserves fresh meats, milk, etc., for days. But little ice is required. Housekeepers would do well to go at once to L. B. Langford's and get one of his refrigerators.

THOMPSON'S LADIES' ICE CREAM PARLOR.—We have visited Thompson's Ladies Ice Cream Parlor, on the second floor of James' Bank Block, and it is a most elegant little place. It is beautifully carpeted and furnished, and has polite waiters. He furnishes three kinds of cream—lemon, vanilla and strawberry. The latter is a beautiful luxury. He keeps open day and night.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*Leila*," *Ala.*—No; Alderman Brotherton does not weigh a *ton*, nor is he fond of *broth!* But we can assure our fair correspondent that if she wants anything in the shape of dress or dry goods, white goods, notions, hosiery, gloves, etc., etc., that Brotherton's store, on Brotherton corner, is just the place to go to get bargains. Come along with your friends and see him. He is called the handsomest man in Council, and is among the politest merchants of the South.

BOOTH'S SHOPS.—Parties desiring to have work of any kind done in the carriage and wagon line, will find a word from Mr. W. Booth in another column. He is located at the junction of Peters and Garnett streets; has secured the services of competent and experienced workmen; is provided with excellent material, and guarantees satisfaction not only in the above line of business, but also in all kinds of blacksmiths' work.

JOE BROWN—PRIVATE LETTERS.—General McRae has been sustained by the Lessees, and put in control of the transportation—hence, in future, under his administration we do not expect any favoritism to any relative or clique, so we will be able to get our share of transportation.

Thankful to our friends and the public for their patronage in the past, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

We keep constantly on hand the best quality of Coal Creek Coal, wholesale and retail, at lowest price Address post-office box 545.

may 25-1t J. S. WILSON.

Religious Services To-Day.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Preaching at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 3½ o'clock.

SECOND BAPTIST.

Mr. Jiegut, the Jewish Rabbi, of Mobile, will address the congregation of the Second Baptist Church at 10½ o'clock this morning.

He will speak of his conversion to Christ at 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN MISSION SCHOOL HOUSE.

Rev. J. Jones will preach to-day at 10½ o'clock A. M. at the Central Presbyterian Mission School House, corner of Fair and Forsyth streets, and will be at the Sabbath school of the Wilson Chapel at 4 o'clock P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Rev. C. A. Evans will preach in this church to-day—morning and night.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Rev. Mr. Godfrey will preach at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, this morning at the usual hour.

POMOLOGICAL.—The Pomological Society met yesterday at the Secretary's office of the State Agricultural Society, in the Capitol building.

President Wallace being absent, Vice President Baugh presided.

M. Cole being absent, W. G. Whidby was requested to act as Secretary, pro tem.

Dr. E. A. Flewellen was elected an honorary member, and J. A. Richardson and J. C. Peck, active members.

Mr. J. E. Grigsby submitted the report of the special committee on room that the committee had written to Col. S. Barrett, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society and secured the use of the rooms. Report received and a vote of thanks tendered Col. Barrett.

The discussion of general topics was considered.

Jonathan Norcross suggested the idea of training grapvines so that when there was sufficient body it would stand by itself without any prop or support. He thought that we could succeed as well here as in California in this result. Two yards of young wood was enough to keep the plant healthy and vigorous. The grapes would grow near the ground.

Dr S Hape noticed that grapes that grew near the ground rotted badly.

Vice-President Baugh found that grapes near the ground were richer.

Mr N B Harden concurred in this opinion.

W Jennings had no faith in it. American grapes must go upward. They can't stand heavy cutting back.

Dr S Hape inquired as to the experience and views of the Society on summer pruning. His vines now were making an enormous growth of wood.

Mr. Norcross said that vines ought not to be mutilated while growing. The plants required as much food from the atmosphere as from the soil. Cutting off the laterals or suckers was a different matter from cutting the main vine. Winter was the time to prune the main vine.

Dr. Flewellen inquired if it was not the custom in European countries to cut back. During the war he observed a Frenchman in a vineyard near Chattanooga, cutting back the vines. The Frenchman said he allowed only two or three bunches to grow on a vine.

Mr. Norcross replied that such was the custom in Europe. But many differed with the custom.

Dr. Flewellen remarked that the most prolific vine he ever saw was on the place of Mr. Taylor, in Upson county. The grape was a fine one. The vine grew among other fruit trees some fifty yards from the house, and received no attention. One year Mr. Taylor made fifty gallons of wine from the yield of that single vine.

Mr. Thomson inquired whether vines just planted out ought to be tied to the stakes, and whether by old or new wood.

Dr. Hape replied that they should be trained from the start and not allowed to run on the ground. Tie both old and new wood.

Mr. Jennings said that summer pruning produced fruit the following year, but checked the growth of the vine and dwarfed the fruit that season. A healthy vine produced good fruit. The ground should be subjected to surface cultivation only. His vines now had plenty of fruit and wood. The bunches were healthy and exhibited no signs of rot.

Mr. Jennings exhibited specimens of Early Richmond cherry, and Napoleon 3d and Whitmire strawberries.

J. R. Wallace exhibited specimens of Houghton's seedling gooseberry, and the Service berry.

Mr. N. B. Harden said that seventeen or eighteen years ago he had brought the same plant from Wilkes county here.

Dr S. Hape had seen trees of it eight feet high.

The subject of an "Experimental Orchard and Botanical Garden" in connection with the society was selected for discussion at the next meeting.

The association adjourned.

MR. E. M. BROWN, father of our popular townsman Perino Brown, and a leading citizen of Hall county, died on Friday, and was buried at Gainesville yesterday. He was one of nature's noblemen.

PRESIDENT PECK of the Manufacturer's Association presents his compliments to the members and invites them to be present Monday (to-morrow) night as important action will be had.

KENTUCKY PUBLIC LIBRARY.—We now have a few chances for the $160,000 on the 8th of July next. Those who want to invest must do so early.

REDWINE & FOX,
PHILLIPS & CREW.

THE ladies are requested to meet promptly at the ball room of the Kimball House at 10 o'clock Monday morning. All contributions to the cadet entertainment must be sent in during the morning. Please bring or send your flowers and evergreens early. By order Chairman Committee.

CHANGE IN GEORGIA RAILROAD SCHEDULE.—On and after to-day passenger trains will run on the Georgia Railroad according to this schedule:

Leave at 8:15 A. M., and 6 P. M.
Arrive at 6:32 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.

The Stone Mountain accommodation train will arrive at 8 A. M. and leave at 5 P. M.

PERSONAL.—Major Walter McFarland left for Chattanooga. While here he won a host of friends.

We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting with Mr. George Estey, a prominent manufacturer of Whitewater, Wisconsin, and Mr. A. Y. Chamberlin, brother of E. P. Chamberlin of the firm of Chamberlin, Boynton & Co. It is thought that they may become interested in manufacturing in our city. We give them a warm and cordial greeting.

"Uncle Jeems" has been heard from. The Modocs did not scalp him. But he has fattened on the indigenous products of the country on which they subsist. He now kicks the beam at 210.

PICNIC OF THE FIRST BAPTIST SABBATH SCHOOL.—It has come and gone, and this reporter slumbers heavily this glorious morning after the delightful picnic to Newnan on yesterday. Newnan, noted for the hospitality of its citizens and its bright eyed girls, will long be remembered by the happy participants in yesterday's picnic, and that day will be marked in after years as a green spot in memory's waste. Some five hundred persons went down to Newnan from Atlanta, and they were met in the former place by six or seven hundred. Mr. Calhoun, of Newnan, made a very happy address in welcoming the party from Atlanta, and was responded to by Colonel Peeples in his usual felicitous style.

Want of space prevents such a notice as the picnic merited. Too much praise cannot be awarded the noble and warm hearted citizens of Newnan for the manner in which they administered to the pleasure and comfort of their guests. In fact every imaginable hospitality and courtesy were extended. As to the arrangements for eating, we can only say the entertainment was luxurious and munificent. The grounds where the picnic was held are beautiful. Two fine springs furnished an abundance of delicious water: an excellent arbor was provided, and comfortable seats arranged. In short, our kind neighbors of Newnan were equal to the occasion, and to their efforts the Sabbath school of the First Baptist Church of Atlanta are indebted for a most enjoyable and delightful picnic.

DIAMOND CUTTING.

How They are Cut and Polished—The Largest Stones in the World—Who They are Owned by—Their Value, Etc.

Articles selected and written for THE CONSTITUTION by George Sharp, Jr.

DIAMOND CUTTING.

By the operations of cutting, the natural crust of the diamond is removed, and the stone is formed into the shape required. In order to cut a diamond two stones are employed, which are fastened into two sticks, the tops being filled with cement, into which each diamond is inserted, leaving exposed the part to be cut. The workman, who has leathern gloves on his hands, as well as a leathern stall on the right thumb, takes a stick in each hand, and leaning them against two upright pieces of iron, fastened on the edge of the cutting bench, rubs the two diamonds together until he has produced a flat, even surface (which is a fact,) instead of the convex form of the natural stone. The dust of diamond powder which falls is received in a square box, containing oil, and the powder is burnt before being used, to free it from the particles of cement that become mixed with it. By this means two facets are cut on two different stones at the same time.

During the cutting, the workmen examines the facets by means of moistening the stone with the tongue, first taking care to remove any powder with a camel's hair pencil. When the facet is formed, the cement is heated, and the diamond is taken out, and replaced so as to expose a different surface until the cutting is completed. It must be understood that by this operation only the general outline of the form is made. A stone which would have, when quite completed, fifty-eight facets, including the table and culet, receives in cutting only eighteen—eight of which are the surfaces of an octahedron or double pyramid, and are formed by the taking away eight edges or angles of these eight surfaces—one for the whole table and one for the culet.

DIAMOND POLISHING.

By the next process the diamond is not only polished, but the remaining facets are formed.

This is done by means of diamond powder, on a disk called "skaif," which is made to revolve at a very high degree of velocity by means of steam or horse-power. These wheels, or "skaifs," are prepared in the following manner:

The surface of the metal is rubbed with an ordinary whet stone, in such a direction as to form tangents of a circle, whose diameter is about a third of that of the "skaif." By this means the whole surface becomes covered with deep indentations or scratches. Then a fine hone or Turkey stone is rubbed over again in the direction of the diameter, until the former marks are obliterated, and by the cressing of the scratches a kind of soft grain is formed, which makes the metal fit to receive and retain the diamond powder, which is then spread on the skaif with olive, and the flat surface of a finished diamond held against it whilst in motion. By these means the powder is forced into the wheel.

The diamond to be polished is then inserted into a stick having a handle made of brass, with a hollow top filled with solder, into which the diamond is pressed whilst melting, and then allowed to cool; the diamond is thus fixed in its proper position. Of course when one facet of the stone is polished, the solder must be melted and the stone removed and replaced in another position.

This process completes at the same time the required shape of the diamond, and gives the necessary polish when the stone is ready for use. The work, as may be supposed, demands the greatest nicety—the least inattention or irregularity may spoil the stone, and when the minuteness of the facets required on a stone some of which are so small that a thousand only weigh one carat, is considered, it will be readily understood that this process demands workmen skilled to the highest degree.

The stones which, from their formation, are not adapted to the double cutting, as well as the splinters from other diamonds, are made into single cut. The rest are cut into brilliants or roses, of which the finest are sorted out for this country, the second quality sent to the Paris market, and the inferior descriptions to South America, Poland, Turkey, etc.

The best and most experienced judges are, however, unable to determine with certainty what any stone will be when polished, as, in the process of cutting flaws and imperfections are often laid bare, which go much deeper than the appearance of rough diamond would predict; and, on the other hand, the color, apparent in rough stone, is sometimes found to arise from the presence of flaws or specks, which are removed in cutting, thus leaving the stone white.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co., are daily receiving new and elegant designs in dress goods, lama points, and sacques, at prices much less than any heretofore off red. Call and see them.

may 25 dt.

PICTURE OF GOVERNOR SMITH.—To-day's Sun will contain a very fine picture of Governor Smith, from the skillful hands of Mr. Hight, the artist of that paper. We were shown a copy of the picture last evening, and consider it unusually good. Persons desiring to obtain a good picture of the Governor can do so by purchasing a copy of that paper.

IMPORTANT CHANGE.—As will be noticed in another column, the new schedule by the Kennesaw Route goes into effect to-day, by which the trip from Atlanta to New York is made in a little over forty-six hours, with through cars.

This enterprise on the part of the Western and Atlantic Railroad should be patronized by our citizens.

This is thirteen hours and thirty-nine minutes quicker than any other line to New York.

THE LLOYD STREET METHODIST CHURCH. The children attached to the Sabbath School of this church, together with many friends, had a picnic at the West End Brewery yesterday. A large number was in attendance. The little ones had a very pleasant time. The boat and the swings were in high demand. A most bountiful basket dinner was carried out, and all had just as many good things as they could possibly eat. Croquet was indulged in after dinner, to a limited extent, and was rendered more than delightful by the presence of young ladies, who knocked hearts about nearly as ruthlessly as they did the croquet balls. All hands returned to town late in the afternoon, well satisfied with their day's pleasure.

ATLANTAA TURN VEREIN PICNIC.—This picnic comes off at West End Park on Tuesday, 27th instant. The members of the Verein assemble at their Hall on Broad street at 8 o'clock, and after having marched through the principal streets of the city, headed by the Gate City Silver Band, will proceed to the Park. At 11 o'clock, gymnastic exercises by the Verein will commence, followed by all the various amusements peculiar to the Germans on such occasions, such as "Sacklaufen," "Tapfschlagen," "Wettrennen," "Schiebenschiessen," "Schaatzner," "Sch'ffahren," etc.

The "Topfschlager" is peculiarly interesting, and will be worth more than double the price paid for a ticket. The Turn Verein will be presented with a banner. Col. Baum, of Iseville, will furnish a huge block of ice with a flower in it. A large wagon filled with girls dressed in white and boys in the Turner uniform will form part of the procession. Visitors will have the opportunity of amusing themselves on the carouselle, shooting gallery, on the pond, etc. Two fine bands will be in attendance and dancing will add to the enjoyment of the occasion. Refreshments will be on hand. No tickets will be sold at the gates.

Cotton Seed Oil and Fertilizers.

The following report on the above subject was submitted at the last meeting of the Atlanta Manufacturer's Association. It is a subject well worthy of consideration, and we commend the facts set forth to the careful consideration of our readers:

At a former meeting we made a report on the value of cotton seed oil cake as food for stock. To-night we submit to you such information as we could obtain in regard to the use of cotton seed oil cake, and the hull of cotton seed as fertilizers.

The use of commercial fertilizers in our State, for a few years past, has been increased. The amount sold the present season has doubled the amount used in any previous year, and the supply not equal to the demand. Last year the agents of this city sold over 5,000 tons; this season over 11,000, and probably lacked about 4,000 tons of supplying the demand. Many of the small towns in our State have received through these agents, to be distributed to planters, one million dollars worth of fertilizers. Yet our planters are every year wasting a much more valuable fertiliser in the hull of the cotton seed, which when properly prepared for plant food, contains four times the amount of plant food that there is in the best commercial fertilizer that is sold our market. To prove this, we give the analysis of cotton seed hull:

Carbonate of potash	12 97
Chloride of potassium	1 35
Sulphate of potash	6 78
Carbonate of lime	47 79
Carbonate of magnesia	6 51
Phosphate of lime	19 90
Phosphate of iron	1 20
Silica	1 17
Loss	2 0
	100 00

You will notice from the above analysis that the cotton seed hulls, when properly manufactured and dissolved, contains four times the amount of plant food or fertilizing principle than there is in the best commercial fertilizers that is sold in our markets.

Almost every planter, every winter, partially decomposes his cotton seed by exposing it in piles during the winter and uses it as a fertilizer, which has proved to be equal to the best commercial fertilizer, and yet, he will be surprised to know that less than one-half the kernel of the seed and a portion of the hull has been sufficiently decomposed to be food for the plant the first season. From the observation of some of our ablest planters the hull of cotton seed will not decompose in the soil for many years. In the northern portion of this county, (Fulton,) in the middle of a field of red clay, at that time the cotton seed was thrown out around the gin. The house was removed from there over twenty years ago, and that portion where the seed was scattered has been cultivated every year since. Last year the cotton weed was from four to five feet high.

In another field, some thirty years ago, a wagon load of seed was accidently dropped and in that same spot is a marked difference in the present crops, showing that it takes many years to decompose the hull of cotton seed in the soil.

From these observations and results proves that it is to the interest of every planter to encourage and assist in the establishment of manufactories of cotton seed oil and fertilizers, and by so doing the country would be benefitted, and great good would be the result. We, based our calculation on an average crop bearing 100 pounds cotton, lint, to the acre, which will give 400 pounds of cotton seed, and when properly manufactured will make fifty barrels of oil—one hundred and fifty pounds oil cake—and two hundred pounds of hulls. Feed to your stock the 150 pounds of oil cake (worth in value corn meal,) which will increase its value 100 per cent. in fertilizing value. Keep the manure under cover and in the spring it will be perfectly dry, and can be beat or ground into a powder and will contain as much amonia as the best Peruvian guano and worth twice its weight as a fertilizer. The hull, when ground, dissolved and properly prepared, has double the amount of plant food or fertilizing principle that there is in the best fertilizers now sold. From the above calculations one acre of ground producing 400 pounds of cotton-seed, if properly manufactured into fertilizers, would at least be equal to 400 or 500 pounds of foreign fertilizers now used in our State, and would be better adapted to our soil and more lasting in its effects and leaving the ground in a better condition.

We are now paying out of our State yearly to foreign capitalists over thirty millions of dollars, and all but a very small portion of this is in liens or mortgages on crops or property. Planters and agriculturalists let us look to our interests. Instead of giving these millions of dollars to others for an article of much less value than we have at home, let us spend our money and build mills all over our States to utilize our cotton seed for feed and fertilizers, and relieve ourselves from this wholesale plundering by foreign capitalists.

DR. S. G. CLARK, Chairman,
B. F. LONGLEY,
J. C. KIMBALL.

COL. D. S. PRINTUP, OF ROME.—Through the influence of the above popular Representative man, the friends of Southern internal navigation look to the speedy opening of the Etowah, Coosa and Coostanaula rivers.

A YOUNG LADY, yesterday, while out shopping, left her porte monnaie, containing some one hundred and fifty dollars, on the counter somewhere, but doesn't recollect. If any clerk picked it up he will please leave it with "ye local" for the young lady.

A CORRECTION.—We were sorry to learn that the short article which appeared in yesterday's paper relative to a barrel of whisky, should have been misconstrued by our friends in the Collector's office. Nothing could have been further from our intention than to cast the slightest reflection upon the fidelity or diligence of these gentlemen in the discharge of their sometimes very difficult duty. We stated the facts substantially as we received them, and in their form we had no other object beyond a slight attempt at humor.

We have since learned that the whisky has been found.

A STRANGE PASSENGER.—A few days since as the passenger train on the Air-Line Road was coming in, before the train reached Peachtree creek the engineer discovered a sow and pig on the track. The pig was nearest the engine, and made a graceful flying leap of fifteen or twenty feet in the air, finally landing on one side, dead. The engineer and fireman looked in vain for the old sow. They could not see her on the track. The fireman went out to the cow-catcher, any there sat madame Hogzy, champing and grunting, but unhurt. Failing either to collect her fair or get a ticket, they put her porkship off the train. Whether a case will lie against the road for thus treating her, we can't say.

THE BAR PICNIC.—All of our lawyers, together with a large number of friends and guests, picnic'd at Stone Mountain yesterday. Our legal friends found that a day in the cool, shady woods was quite a relief when contrasted with a hot and dusty office. Among the large number of prominent men who were on hand and added dignity to the occasion by their presence, we may mention his Excellency, Governor Smith, Chief Justice Warner, Justices McCay and Tripp, Judges Hopkins and Cowart, and also nearly all of the State House and county officials.

There were more than two hundred people present, including a large number of ladies, whose smiles, for the time, knocked all legal ideas out of many a head. The day was passed most delightfully. Climbing the Mountain, eating and dancing furnished ample recreation. Professor Freyer's band accompanied the excursion, and furnished an abundance of the most delightful music.

Special thanks are due to Messrs. Evan Howell, Sam Hoyl, and Charlie Collier for the exquisite barbecue they prepared for the occasion, and which strongly reminded the enraptured partaker of the good old Democratic times.

During the day his Honor Judge Cowart, being moved thereto by a long petition from those present, discoursed most learnedly to a delighted audience, on the subject of love. We feel certain that he can speak advisedly upon this important matter, and doubt not but that his hearers received many useful lessons. The time to return to the city came only too easily, but back the pic-nicers had to come, and thus ended the most enjoyable and one of the best managed pleasure trips of the season.

THE COURTS.

Heavy Criminal Docket in the Superior Court—Proceedings of the Justice's Courts, etc.

Fulton Superior Court.

There was no session of this court yesterday. It meets on Monday morning at half past eight o'clock, at which time the criminal docket will be taken up. Over one hundred and fifty criminal cases are pending, so that Judge Hopkins has considerable more before him.

In the case of John Gallaway vs. Jacob Isaman, the jury returned a sealed verdict yesterday. It cannot be opened until Court meets on Monday.

The Commissioner's Court.

N. S. Allen, Esq., of Paulding county, was tried by Commissioner Smith yesterday for retailing liquors illegally. Four witnesses were examined by the government, but their evidence failed to implicate Mr. Allen in any way and he was discharged.

The Justices' Courts.

Justice Butt tried George Washington, colored, yesterday, who was arrested by the police for getting money under false pretences. John Robinson prosecuted him, and swore that he got money from him by stating that his (Washington's) sister had got in'o trouble, and had been sentenced to pay a fine of $240 or go to the chain gang. It also appeared that he had swindled some thirty others with the same lie. Justice Butt committed him to jail in default of bond.

Henrietta Alexander, colored, appeared before Justice Hammond yesterday, and took out a warrant charging Oliver Thomas, also colored, with bastardy. When Oliver was arrested, he saw trouble coming, and provided himself with a marriage license. When he reached Justice Hammond's office he announced his willingness to marry the girl. A Bible was soon procured, and the Judge performed the ceremony with much impressiveness. Henrietta is now happy.

Station House Report.

A white man by the name of John Cappage was arrested yesterday upon a telegram from Rome, charging him with stealing a pistol. John is wanted here just now to answer a few charges of a similar nature. He is also indicted for shooting at a man named O'Shields. Besides this there are eight arrests by the police, all resulting from spending a week's wages in whisky, instead of carrying it home.

M. & J. HIRSCH, the popular clothiers, are selling new spring clothing at low figures. Go and see for yourself.

OUR line of velvet, body and tapestry, Brussels, 3 ply and ingrain carpets, are not surpassed in the South. Lambrequins in elegant designs now on exhibition at our carpet store.

may 25-d3t. CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co.

THE VALUE OF TIME.—Be prompt in attending church and Sabbath school. It seriously interferes with the exercises of the school for one-half of the school to be late. In public meetings, don't waste time in foolish wrangling or much speaking. Never discuss a subject that ought to be referred to a committee, until after the committee make a report on it. That is a useless expenditure of gas and gab.

There are 318 days in a year and 8 working hours in a day. For the information of those who think a little matter if they lose a few minutes in a whole day, we subjoin the following table:

	Days.	h.	m.
5 minutes lost each day is, in a year	3	2	5
10 minutes lost each day is, in a year	6	4	10
20 minutes lost each day is, in a year	12	8	20
30 minutes lost each day is, in a year	19	4	30
60 minutes lost each day is, in a year	39	1	00

But if you will throw away time, assure yourselves before hand, that you don't inconvenience others by it.

ATLANTA FURNITURE FACTORY.—We invite attention to the advertisement of the above factory. It was located on the corner of East Harris and Butler streets three years ago.

The building is of wood, two stories high, with basement and boiler room.

It was leased several weeks ago by Messrs. James M. Willis & Co.

The factory is supplied with improved machinery of all kinds necessary to take the lumber from its rough state and carry through until it is made into furniture, ready for market.

Safes, bedsteads, office desks, tables, wardrobes, washstands, bureaus, etc., are turned out rapidly. The factory does its own veneering. The black walnut furniture is handsome.

The drying kiln can dry 40,000 feet of green lumber in ten or twelve days.

In the yard there are some 100,000 feet of lumber. Sweet gum, poplar, black walnut, constitute some of the kinds of lumber in the yard.

About $1,000 per month is paid to operatives in the works. Dr. H. Sells is the Superintendent.

The warerooms are at No. 87 Whitehall street. Go and see fine specimens of Atlanta made furniture. Patronize, encourage and stimulate home enterprise.

ENTERTAINING AN AUDIENCE.—W. H. Barnes, well known in this region as the "Atlanta Amateur," and a capital good fellow, though an *odd* fellow, will deliver his great medley melange, under the above title, at Concordia Hall, next Thursday evening. It will be illustrated with sentimental and humorous recitative and musical renditions, introducing, among other selected and original pieces, "Bingen on the Rhine," "Twenty Years Ago," "Swinging in the Lane," "The Charming Young Widow," "Artemas Ward's New Haven Stranger," "New Year's Calls," his original "Engine Medley," and the imitative "Sounds from the Old Plantation."

By request of his brethren of the I O O.F. Mr. Barnes will precede his literary programme with "Fifteen Minutes on American Odd Fellowship."

The Scranton (Penn.) Republican thus speaks of him:

He entertained the large audience from his inexhaustible fund of wit, humor, pathos and music in a manner that will not soon be forgotten by those present. He sang "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" equal to Drayton, then gave an imitation of barn-yard, hand-organ, and Tyrolean sounds that were wonderful. His stories and impersonations were told in a manner and given with a truthfulness not excelled by Grough, fairly electrifying the audience, catering to and satisfying the tastes of all, whether grave, sentimental or humorous.

BANNER PRESENTATION AND ANNIVERSARY ENTERTAINMENT.—The ladies of Atlanta give an entertainment to-morrow night at the Kimball House to the Atlanta Cadets on the occasion of their anniversary. At nine o'clock a banner will be presented them by Mrs. M. J. Westmoreland, in behalf of the ladies.

The floor managers are E W Platt, H H Tarver, S N Dykeman, E S McCandless, Ralph Peters.

The Senior Managers are Gov. James M. Smith, Hon. John H. James, Gen. J. B. Gordon, Col. W. M. Nicholls, Gen. W. McRae, Col. J. M. Ball, Maj. E Platt, Col. E. Y. Clarke, Captain J. R. Wylie, J. F. Nutting, R. J. Lowry, W. C. Morrell, W. G. Whidby, B. W. Wrenn, S. A. Echols, H. W. Grady and J. H Morgan.

The Macon Telegraph and Messenger of yesterday says:

"The Macon Volunteers, some time since, resolved to exchange their black plumes for white and the new ones have arrived. The members of the company are required to call upon Sergeant Conner and get their white plumes, bringing the black ones with them to be returned to the manufacturer.

The Volunteers have received and accepted an invitation to visit Atlanta on the occasion of the anniversary of the Cadets, which will be celebrated next Monday. The Cadets are a gallant set of young fellows, and will no doubt treat the veterans of the Volunteers most gallantly.

About fifty of the Macon soldiers have signified their willingness to go, and will leave Macon Sunday night, arriving in Atlanta about six Monday morning. The Cadets are to give a supper, and otherwise entertain the Volunteers.—*Macon Telegraph and Messenger.*

The Cadets are well disciplined, well officered and well uniformed and equipped. They are a fine body of young men and richly deserve their popularity. Success to them.

Local and Business Notices.

THOMPSON'S Ice Cream Parlor, James' Bank Block, up stairs. may23-3t

BE IT RESOLVED,

That all good citizens make a careful inspection (before purchasing elsewhere) of the immense stock of

New Spring Clothing,
Now selling so cheap,
At
M. & J. Hirsch's,
Popular Clothiers,
41 Whitehall Street.

CHEAP Goods, Ho!—John Keely's Store has been crowded for the past week, owing to the sale by him of the Bankrupt Stock of the London Store, at less than half price. Iron Grenadines, Black Alpacas, Ladies' Suits and Underwear Dress Goods, White Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns, Pique, Black Silks, Fancy Japanese Silks, Lace Points and Fichus, Lace and Crape Veils and Pants Goods in Cassimers, and Linen Goods, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Corsets, Embroideries, Real Hair Switches, and Curls given away at prices incredibly low. Dress Goods sold at less than half price; Iron Grenadines, first grades, at about half price; Ribbons, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Gloves, equally low. Come and secure bargains without parallel, at

JOHN KEELY'S,
Corner Whitehall and Hunter Sts.
may23-sunetues

THOMPSON'S Ice Cream is so cooling this hot weather. Ice Cream Parlor, James' Bank Block, up stairs. may23-3t

ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER.—Lewis Cook, Collier Building, is prepared to furnish the public with Ice Cream and Soda Water. Those who desire to be furnished with Ice Cream at their houses, will call on Lewis Cook and get the best in the city. He sells as cheap as the cheapest. may23-1t

CLOSING out entire stock of Boots and Shoes, at Heyman Bro's., next to Chamberlin & Boynton, Whitehall Street.

may23-3tawtf

FAMILIES supplied with Ice Cream, by Thompson. may23-1t

M. HEYMAN & BRO., offer to sell their Boots and Shoes regardless of price.

may23-3tawtf

$10,000 worth of Boots and Shoes must be sold within thirty days at Heyman & Bro's.

may25-2tawtf

GET your bargains in Boots and Shoes at Heyman & Bro., Whitehall Street.

may25-2tawtf

THOMPSON'S Ice Cream Parlor, open on Sundays, from 2 to 11 o'clock P. M., for the accommodation of mechanics and families.

may25-1t

Go to KNOX'S and get a pair of the celebrated Joseph Kid Gloves, or one of those cool Linen Hats for the children. Also Linen Belts and all the latest Novelties in Ladies' and Misses' Hats. may4-dtf

OLD PAPERS for sale at this office.

may16-dtf

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & Co. are now receiving a nice lot of Ladies' Dress Goods and are offering great inducements in Muslins and Lawns, 8 to 10 cents per yard; Lenos and Japanese at 10 to 20 cents; Grenadines at 7 to 20 cents, and many other articles at greatly reduced prices. may22—dtf

THAT'S what they all say! That Knox's Millinery and Variety Store is the best and cheapest place to buy Hats, Bonnets, Sash Ribbons, Real Hair Switches, Ruffling for the Neck, Thread Braids, Zephyr Worsteds. Old hats bleached and pressed.

may9—dtf

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.—The most extensive Merchant Tailoring facilities,
Faultless fit,
Fashionable cut,
Best workmanship,
The largest stock of piece goods
For Coats and Vests,
For Pants,
For Full Suits.
EISEMAN & Bro.,
Fashionable Tailors and Clothiers.
may20—dtf

CLOSING OUT.—W. T. Archer is selling out his large stock of Furniture at cost. All who wish bargains in Furniture, call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere, 8 Whitehall street. may15-dtf

DRUGGISTS, grocers, supply dealers and dry goods merchants, are writing to the proprietor of Jackson's Magic Balsam every day, soliciting agencies to sell the Balsam, and why is this? Two reasons why. One is its own merits. The other is, its merits are made known through the columns of the newspapers.

mar25—dtf

NOTICE.—One of the best recommendations of Jackson's Magic Balsam is, that in the town of Barnesville, where the medicine is manufactured, 1,500 bottles have been sold and not a single bottle has failed to give satisfaction. Sold by all druggists.

apr20—dtf

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Jackson's Magic Balsam has cured Jerry Tate, of Barnesville, Georgia, of a thirty years' rheumatism in his hip. A 25 cents bottle did the deed.

Just think of it, 25 cents' worth of Jackson's Magic Balsam, two applications, curing a case of rheumatism in the hip joint of Jerry Tate, of Barnesville, Georgia, of thirty years' standing.

Sold by Redwine & Fox, George Howard, Henry Pope, and all druggists.

apr22—dtf

THE purest and sweetest cod liver oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co.' New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. apr20 ddwtw